

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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MEAT SUPPLY AND PRICES.

As was to be expected, the daily newspapers all over the country have been filled this week with items concerning "another boost in meat prices," and in a majority of instances it is taken for granted that the increased cost is an arbitrary raise by the big packers. Figures showing the remarkable falling off in cattle receipts and the consequent high cost of beef on the hoof have no meaning to these critics; high meat is always a device of the "beef trust."

Last week's combined receipts of cattle at six principal packing points were only 100,000 head, compared to 192,700 head the same week last year. For the year to date the falling off in receipts of cattle at these points has been about 570,000 head, compared to a year ago. Average prices of cattle at Chicago for last week, compared to similar weeks of previous years, are significant. As compiled by the Chicago Drovers' Journal they show that last week the average cost of good native beef cattle to the packers was \$6.70 per 100 lbs. The previous week it was \$6.40. The corresponding week of 1907 it was \$5.95; of 1906, \$5.10; of 1905, \$5.20; of 1904, \$5.40; of 1903, \$4.90; of 1902, the famine year, \$6.85; and of 1901, \$5.40.

It was announced that retailers raised their prices to consumers again this week. It was also reported that retailers were buying more beef, which may account for the increase in retail price. The floods in the West and Southwest have delayed arrivals of grass cattle, which has added to the scarcity and stiffened the market. It is said that a heavy influx of grass beef would knock the bottom out of the market for everything but prime beef, and would weaken even that to a considerable extent.

ANIMAL STATISTICS OF ARGENTINA.

Consul-General Alban G. Snyder sends from Buenos Ayres a tabulated list from a report just issued by the Minister of Agriculture showing the numbers of livestock in Argentina. They total 114,842,440, divided as follows: Cattle, 25,844,800; sheep, 77,581,100; horses, 5,462,170; mules and donkeys, 545,810; goats, 2,566,800; pigs, 2,841,700. The province of Buenos Ayres contains one-half of the live stock of the Republic, having 7,000,000 cattle and 48,000,000 sheep. Entre Rios Province has 9,006,300 animals, Corrientes 7,911,000 and Cordoba and Santa Fe each nearly 7,000,000.

HEAVY LOSS IN MEAT EXPORTS.

Preliminary figures showing exports of meat and dairy products for the month of May, just announced by the statistical bureau of the Department of Commerce & Labor, show a startling falling off as compared with May a year ago. The loss is nearly five million dollars for the month, while for the eleven months of the fiscal year ending with May the falling off is over six million dollars.

For May, 1908, exports of meat and dairy products are valued at \$10,816,037, compared to \$15,240,584 in May of last year. For the eleven months export values are given as \$159,099,211, compared to \$165,349,213 for a similar period a year ago.

Exports of meat animals for May were 1,442,423, compared to 3,344,686 in May of last year, a sufficient commentary on the shortage of the meat supply in this country. For the eleven months exports of meat animals were valued at \$2,617,537, compared to \$31,156,423 for the same time last year.



SLAUGHTER FIGURES FOR MAY.

Completed official reports of slaughters of meat animals at eight chief packing centers for the month of May show that cattle killings were over 100,000 less than for May, 1907. Hog slaughters were about 125,000 less, while sheep and lamb slaughters fell off about 25,000 head. For the year to date, slaughters of cattle at these points have been nearly half a million head less than last year; hog slaughters about a million greater (due to the phenomenal packing earlier in the year), and sheep and lamb slaughters over half a million head behind a year ago.

A synopsis of the slaughters at the eight points for May and the year to date, with comparisons, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	93,886	46,273	455,580	202,403
Kansas City	72,032	4,771	322,613	107,926
Omaha	43,630	.....	232,991	55,359
St. Louis	49,335	.....	164,578	44,900
St. Joseph	20,522	1,765	212,118	34,978
Sioux City	10,518	416	107,568	1,387
St. Paul	4,649	4,219	82,052	7,652
Denver	5,481	1,048	23,707	4,641
Total May, '08	300,062	58,492	1,561,142	459,446
Same mth. '07	402,218	72,554	1,713,554	484,501

For the year to date:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600,500	187,886	2,700,466	949,404
Kansas City	400,520	80,247	1,589,834	523,603
Omaha	247,842	.....	1,108,823	372,100
St. Louis	223,289	.....	742,329	162,557
St. Joseph	114,764	12,221	1,065,723	212,520
Sioux City	66,334	1,842	538,152	11,116
St. Paul	38,438	14,657	561,720	51,480
Denver	25,747	4,522	141,847	30,196
Tot. 5 mos. '08	1,735,434	251,375	8,427,894	2,312,985
Same per. '07	2,175,606	267,774	7,426,184	2,996,380

FOR FRENCH TARIFF AGREEMENT.

In connection with the forthcoming departure of the American commission for France to negotiate a tariff arrangement between the two countries, the meat trade is taking a great interest in the chances for a restoration of our lost export trade with France. Efforts will be made to secure concessions by which our meat trade will be helped. The Merchants' Association of New York has just issued a bulletin to members requesting them to furnish information in regard to the needs of American exporters to France for the use of the Government Commission. The bulletin says:

"The commission authorized will soon leave for France. Before departure the members desire to be informed as to the needs of American exporters to France; grievances or complaints, if any, relative to the treatment accorded their products in France, restrictions to which they may be subjected by the French customs authorities and discriminations which may be placed against them either by the authorities, railroads or shipping companies.

"The National Council of Commerce, of which this association is a member, represented thereon by Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the council's Advisory Committee, has been delegated by Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to obtain from mercantile interests information of the nature mentioned which would be of service to the commission.

"The Government can best serve if they know in what particular or specific direction our business interests require aid. Such information as may be furnished is for the confidential use of the commission. It is not intended for publication. If desired, the names of those furnishing statements or offering criticisms will be held in confidence. The more knowledge the members of the commission possess, particularly that gained at first hand from manufacturers and exporters, the better will they be equipped to negotiate with the French commission for concessions in favor of the United States.

"If you export to the French markets we urge you to give the United States Commission the benefit of your experience. Kindly address and forward your statement to Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, chairman Advisory Committee, National Council of Commerce, 5 Broadway, New York City. It is highly important that you act promptly as the commission leaves for abroad at an early date."

WANTS ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT.

According to reports from Australia bids are shortly to be invited for the construction of new abattoirs at Homebush, Sydney, of such capacity as to permit of 11,270 sheep, 504 bullocks, 480 calves and 1,250 pigs being slaughtered daily.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS MEETING

Annual Convention of the Big State Association

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 9.—The Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association concluded its fourth annual convention here to-day. It was the most successful gathering the Association has ever held and offered more of practical value for those who were in attendance. Following the example of the Inter-State meeting at Louisville, the predominant note running through all the proceedings was the endeavor to improve the value and methods of handling cottonseed products and to enlarge the market for them.

Features of the programme were the educational addresses of distinguished experts. President Soule of the Georgia State Agricultural College delivered a lengthy address which dealt with the relation of cotton seed to the economic development of the South, and which completely covered the subject. It might be called a classic in this field. Prof. Herty of the University of North Carolina surprised the delegates with the first revelation of a marvelously simple, cheap and apparently effective plan for determining the amount of oil in cottonseed products during manufacture—a plan which should mean a great deal to the intelligent manufacturer.

The feeding value of cottonseed meal and hulls was discussed by Prof. Rawl from Washington, and one of the Georgia oil mill men, J. H. Fulford, told again the story of the wonderful merits of meal and hulls as a feed for work stock. On the other hand, S. T. Carter of Augusta called the attention of the members to the necessity for the better handling of products, both by the producer and by the buyer, and dwelt on the injustice done through the fact that cotton seed is the only material of such importance which is sold ungraded. The two days of the meeting were full of valuable talks and discussion.

The Association was found, through its officers' reports, to be in a most flourishing condition, and prides itself on the fact that it is now the largest State organization in the industry and has the greatest representation in the Inter-State Association. Retiring President Harper and Secretary Wallace were given just praise for their splendid work, as were the other officers. The new officers are active, practical men, determined to maintain this record.

First Day's Session.

The convention was called to order at the Continental Hotel on Monday morning with about 150 delegates on hand. Mayor Sebring of Jacksonville welcomed the visitors, and ex-President Ransom of the Inter-State Association responded. President M. S. Harper of the Georgia Association assumed the chair and presented his annual report.

PRESIDENT HARPER'S ADDRESS.

In opening his annual address President Harper called attention to the moral and social value of these annual gatherings, the effect "frequent personal contact between men engaged in promoting the best interest of the best product the world ever knew" had in eliminating bitterness and discord, suspicion and strife. The great result was "sublime faith in the ultimate triumph of cottonseed products." Congratulating the Association upon the work of its other officers, he paid special compliment also to ex-

President Ransom of the Inter-State Association for his counsel, helpfulness and inspiration. Concerning the important work of the State Association's publicity bureau, which has been very active, he said:

The Publicity Bureau.

"This department, I regret, does not reach the hearts of our members as it should, for which they are not to be censured. The very nature of the work makes it general, and business men cannot be expected to become spontaneously interested as a whole in the benefits accruing to our business through this department. I cannot pass from this subject without as briefly as I can bringing to your attention some of the special features of work undertaken by this Bureau during the past year, and you can judge whether or not, from the character of work undertaken, the department is worth the while and expense of maintaining it.

"I know this publicity work, if properly applied, will command the attention of the consuming world to the merits of our products, and before we ourselves can realize what the full benefits may be. Others than those of us who are engaged in producing cottonseed products are experimenting and finding valuable uses for our products. There are thousands of people who will attest the value of cotton oil as a remedy for tuberculosis, indigestion and other ailments to which we are all subject. Few of our own oil mill men are among these. Thousands will prove to us that cottonseed meal is a good ration for a mule or other animal; few of us know this. We all believe it is good for the other fellow's mule, but have not the nerve to try it on our own.

"Is our position honest? Not unless we have the courage of our convictions. Now, go home, every one of you, and feed your own mules on meal and demonstrate to your neighbors it is the best and cheapest feed on earth for all or quit talking about the virtue there is in it. Quite pretending, and go to practicing what you preach. My good friend, Julian Field, told me the other day he was the original feeder of meal to work mules, in 1893. He fed it for five months; his mules grew fat and strong, working every day hauling coal, and when he got money enough to buy corn he went back to ten ears of corn and a bundle of fodder and quit cottonseed meal. His mules grew thin and thinner, and finally the sheriff took charge of the mules, wagons, coal yard and all, just because Julian didn't have the energy to go back to feeding on cottonseed meal. Julian began to teach practically what he knew was the best, most economical stock feed on earth, but because corn, oats, hay, etc., were the feed his grandfather used, he couldn't stick to what he knew to be better and cheaper.

"His experience is the experience of 50 per cent. of the oil mill men of Georgia. Now, won't you be honest to your convictions and go home and begin at once to feed every mule, horse, cow or other livestock you have on a meal ration, and continue to do so until Gabriel calls you to your last reward? Quit waiting for the other fellow to do it; do it yourself; apply practical common sense to a practical economical purpose.

School Composition Contest.

"On February 1 this department offered through the County School Superintendents of each county in the State a prize of \$100 in gold to be divided into four prizes of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10, for the best four essays on the subject of "Value and Uses of Cotton Seed Products," to be competed for by school children in the State. The State School Commissioner reports there are in the public schools of the State 703,633 pupils, of which number 60 per cent. are white, or 422,180. It is fair to assume that 3 per cent. of these competed for these prizes, producing between

February 1 and May 1, 12,665 compositions. Figure the children, mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers interested in each of these compositions were an average of four, we have 60,000 people interested, 20,000 of whom had never given the subject any thought before.

"This is real practical education. Thousands of mothers and sisters have informed themselves of the uses of cotton oil for table or kitchen purposes, and have made practical tests to prove by these the correctness of statements contained in the composition the child wrote. This department has been supported entirely by private donations from less than twenty-five members of this Association. This is all wrong, and should be changed and the Association support the work, or abandon it. It benefits all if it benefits any.

The Educational Train.

"At 8 o'clock a. m. February 10, the educational train, under control and direction of Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the State Agricultural College at Athens, Ga., made its first stop at Commerce, Ga. This train operated continuously (Sundays excepted) until 3 o'clock p. m. March 14, when it finished the most complete tour of the State any train has ever made in the same time, stopping at about 150 points, carrying an agricultural college into the homes, where lectures and demonstrations were made for the benefit of the planter, manufacturer and consumer alike.

"On this train we were permitted to have some one of our practical, active members each day, for the purpose of assisting in every possible way those in charge of the train in bringing the best possible results from this very unusual method of inspiring fresh interest and new lines of thought in agriculture, feeding, fertilizing, manufacturing and care in handling cotton, cotton seed, cereals, fruit, etc. In fact, it was a school that went to the people, and the people were interested; hence, benefited by what they saw and heard. This train was supplied with literature on various agricultural subjects, which was distributed and read and appropriated by thousands, and this is practical education, for thousands are to-day experimenting on thoughts gained from this source. As Dr. Soule has kindly consented to favor us with a paper, I will not attempt to exhaust a subject that he may have made the basis of his address."

Work of Rules and Other Committees.

President Harper took up the work of the Rules Committee, calling attention to the fact that the recommendations made by Mr. George F. Tennille of Savannah, chairman of this committee, at the meeting of the Inter-State Association committee at New Orleans in March, were adopted almost entirely, and formed the chief amendments made to the Inter-State rules. This was an evidence of the enterprise and judgment of the Georgia committee. The high reputation and good work of the Georgia Arbitration Committee was also referred to. His reference to the work of the Membership Committee included statistics given in Secretary Wallace's report, showing the activity of the Association. The Legislative Committee had little to do because the whole people had been in sympathy with the work and had not attempted to impose onerous legislation.

President Harper recommended a plan to increase the Association's revenues, and said that \$2,500 ought to be allowed the Publicity Department alone. He also made other pertinent recommendations concerning constitution and by-laws and advocating the preservation of the complete records of the Association.

REPORT OF SECRETARY WALLACE.

Secretary Fielding Wallace of Augusta was unable to be present. His report was read. In reviewing the growth and work of the Association Secretary Wallace said:

"Every member of our Association should indeed have a feeling of pride and gratification in assembling to-day in this the fourth

(Continued on page 32.)

DENMARK AS A MARKET FOR COTTONSEED MEAL

By Albert G. Perkins, Special Agent U. S. Bureau of Manufactures.

Aarhus, Denmark, May 22.—The principal articles imported through Aarhus are oil cakes and grain, and from the best information obtainable American cottonseed cake constitutes more than half of the total of oil cakes and is being more generally used each season, though during the season of 1906-7 the bad quality of the American cottonseed cake shipped to Denmark caused much dissatisfaction among dealers and farmers; consequently the consumption of this cake did not increase as much relatively as other cakes.

Statistics for the whole of Denmark are not obtainable at this point, but taking the records of the Jydske Andels-Foderstof-Forsætning, the largest co-operative society in Denmark, it is found that the consumption of cottonseed cake during the season of 1906-7 increased only 16 per cent., whereas the total consumption of all oil cakes increased during the same period 25 per cent. To be more explicit, the following figures are submitted, taken from the records of the above-named society, showing consumption, in tons, of various oil cakes for the eleven months ended May 31, 1906 and 1907, respectively:

	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
Cotton seed	75,476	87,644
Sunflower	19,864	28,865
Rape	2,154	463
Linseed	10,283	15,282
Hemp	9,068	12,937
Peanut	1,290	2,127
Sesame	255	409
Palm-kernel	114	35
Cocoanut .....	....	951
Total	118,504	148,713

Figures for the season 1907-8 have not been completed, but it is generally stated that they will show a decrease as compared with the previous season. This is largely due to the weather conditions prevailing throughout this country last season, injuring the grain and making it unmerchantable to such an extent that farmers found it more profitable to feed their grain to cattle rather than sell at prices offered and buy other feeding stuffs.

Stocks and Prices of Cake.

The stocks of cottonseed cake at this port are estimated as approximately 5,000 tons, of which 2,000 tons are of the season 1906-7 and mostly low grade. A good deal of this old cake is now sour and even molded clear through, and is hard to sell at greatly reduced prices. I advised one of the owners of this material to have it ground up and used for fertilizer, but he said the farmers would never use it for that purpose, on account of the high cost.

Other cakes are more plentiful relatively and are quoted at lower prices, as per the following quotations, per long ton, c. i. f. at Aarhus:

Kind of cake.	Jobbers' C. I. F. prices (ex- Aarhus, steamer). Per cent.	Jobbers' guaranty of protein and fat.
Cotton seed, Texas, 55%.....	\$36.50	37.52
Cotton seed, New Orleans, 47 to 49%.....	33.58	34.57
Sunflower, south Russia... Sunflower, north Russia... Hemp, thick, 41%..... Hemp, thin, 41%..... Linseed, German, 38%....	28.08 30.94 25.00 26.89 34.90	45 32.43 39 39 36

Good Demand and What Is Desired.

There is a good demand for cottonseed cake now for prompt or June-July shipment, which is being supplied in part by shipments from Russia, via St. Petersburg, shipments just beginning to move from this port. This

demand, however, is not for immediate consumption, as a great many of the cattle have been turned out on pastures and the summer requirements are very light comparatively. By the middle of September, however, all cattle are put back in barns, and as American cottonseed cake of the new crop does not reach this market until late in November and December the supplies have to be laid in during the summer months.

The Danish feeders want a soft, bright

cake, and they do not seem to pay as much attention to the protein and fat contents as to the color and texture. Frequently a cake of the above description, with 49 per cent. protein and fat, will sell more readily than a dark, flinty cake with 52 per cent. of protein and fat at the same price.

Business Methods and Forms.

The business is best done through agents, who usually charge 1 per cent. commission. Offers should be made in English shillings per long ton of 2,240 pounds, cost, insurance, and freight Danish ports. Terms usually sixty-day draft, London or Hamburg bankers' acceptance. A pro forma contract is herewith submitted:

NEW ORLEANS BOARD OF TRADE, LTD.
COTTONSEED CAKE CONTRACT NO. 4.
(For Denmark and Scandinavia.)

No.

Sold for account of N. H. about ten thousand tons (2,240 lbs. each) 5 per cent. more or less prime decorticated cottonseed cake, fair average quality of the season at time and place of shipment, at the price of £6 16s. Od. British sterling per 2,240 lbs. gross for net, bags included, cost freight and insurance to Aarhus. Shipment during June, July, 1908, from American Gulf ports direct and/or indirect; by Al steamer and/or steamers. Payment by one or more drafts on Al Bankers at London at sixty (60) days sight with documents attached.

1. Weights guaranteed within one per cent. Any shortage over one per cent. to be paid for by the seller, and any surplus over one per cent. of invoice weight to be paid for by the buyer, at invoice price. In case of sea accidents causing any deficiency, seller's original invoice to be final as regards weight. No payment shall be made for increase in weight by water.

Claims for deficiency in weight will not be recognized unless goods are weighed up immediately after discharge.

Regulation of cutterm among the consignees to take place according to the customs of the port.

2. Reductions: Freight M. 20.50 per & sterling.

Weight 50% kilos equals 112 lbs.

3. Claims for arbitration must be made within eight days of discharge of goods, and notified to seller's agent.

4. Insurance (free of war risk) to cover 2 per cent. over the net invoice amount and to be effected with approved companies, for whose solvency seller is not responsible.

5. Vessel to discharge always afloat. Lighterage, if any, at port of discharge to be for buyer's risk and account and to be shared pro rata between the receivers of the cargo at the same port of discharge.

Discharge to take place as fast as steamers can deliver, and goods shall be taken from the ship's tackle by the consig. directly they come to hand in discharging the ship during ordinary working hours.

6. Ice clause, if any, to be for buyer's account and risk.

7. Documents to consist of copy of invoice, bill or bills of lading and insurance certificates. Date of bills of lading to be evidence of shipment in the absence of proof to the contrary.

8. Arbitration. Any dispute which may arise, to be settled by official Copenhagen arbitration, such decision to be final.

(Concluded on page 34.)



WEIGHING AND DISCHARGING AMERICAN COTTONSEED CAKE AT AARHUS, DENMARK.



DISCHARGING RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER CAKE AT AARHUS, DENMARK.
(Photographs by Special Agent A. G. Perkins.)

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS

Men Who Run Cotton Oil Mills Meet at Galveston

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Galveston, Texas, June 6.—The Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, comprising the superintendents of cottonseed oil mills throughout most of the territory where seed is crushed, held its fifteenth annual convention at Galveston, Texas, last Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with a very large attendance of mill men and their families and friends. Enthusiasm over the prosperity of the organization and practical talks and discussions on various subjects connected with mill operation, were features of the meeting. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—John B. Alford, Shawnee, Okla.
First Vice-president—M. B. Wilson, Lockhart, Texas.

Vice-presidents—Tennessee, W. J. Kinimouth, Brownsville; Arkansas, C. L. Karihoff; Oklahoma, F. P. Morris, Purcell; Mississippi, R. H. Jackson, Coldwater; Texas, J. C. Newberry, Gonzalez; Louisiana, F. E. Voorhees, Broussard.

Secretary and Treasurer—B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. B. C. Newberry, Caldwell, Texas.

The visitors were delightfully entertained by the Galveston committees and Texas mill men, and a feature of the occasion was the big trade exhibit, in which the Food Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio, makers of oil mill machinery and equipment; Jenkins Bros. of New York, valves and packing; Dixie Electro-Magnet Company, Memphis, and other concerns were prominent.

First Day's Session.

The convention was called to order on the first day by President C. N. Thatcher of Wills Point, Texas, with a large attendance, many coming in on later trains and adding to the number. Mayor Landes of Galveston welcomed the Association, and his greetings were replied to by Past President M. W. Faherty of Memphis. After the roll call reading of names of applicants for membership and appointment of committees a paper on "What It Means to Belong" was read by the assistant secretary, Mrs. B. C. Newberry. She appealed to the members to make their presence in the association felt and to use their influence to make the organization what it should be. Her talk was a fine "bracer" for the work of the meeting, and put everybody in energetic mood.

President Thatcher followed with his annual address, which was a careful and thoughtful review of the work and aims of the Association. He thanked the officers, the Educational Committee and others for their work in helping him to build up the organization. He spoke of the friction caused by methods of examining applicants for membership, and suggested that a committee of first-grade members be appointed to draft examination questions and systematize the matter thoroughly and fairly. He made some recommendations also for a reform in printing the proceedings of the Association's meetings and in getting them out promptly. He referred to the qualifications for honorary members and advised that machinery and supply men be made eligible, with privilege of voting on place for holding the convention, as they always had exhibits there. Concerning the important publicity work and gaining new members he also made some earnest suggestions.

Report of the Secretary.

The report of the secretary, B. C. Newberry, followed. Mr. Newberry made several

recommendations, among which was that some action should be taken enabling superintendents to join the association without the necessity of attending a convention. He stated that he had received numerous letters from men in the territory east of the Mississippi River asking if they could join without attending the convention, and he suggested that provision be made for those living east of the Mississippi River. The report showed that there are about 175 active members and the honorary membership is nearly 500. The financial statement showed a balance on hand on June 1 of \$359.45.

OFF PRODUCTS FROM PRIME SEED.

At the afternoon session Mr. Thomas Bell, of Dallas, Tex., read a paper on "Why We Make Off Products from Prime Seed," in the course of which he said: "There are many reasons why off oil is produced: off equipments, off tanks, and sometimes the man is off. If this subject had read, 'Why Do We Make Off Oil?' you can readily understand where the writer would have had plenty of range, but you will further note that all the seed in this article must be prime seed."

"At the present time we have three distinct systems of extracting oil from the cottonseed. The old and most used hydraulic system, the cold pressure system, and the chemical system. In order to make some of the points plain, I will endeavor to prove certain statements by referring to different modes of manufacture. The writer has, since taking up this subject, earnestly talked with several first-class refiners and oil mill superintendents of indisputable competency and finds that a very large per cent. of our oil product is injured in the process of cooking. Now, when I undertake to discuss this cooking problem, I will no doubt get into the same old bumblebee's nest that we have stirred up every year during the existence of our association.

"There is no doubt to my mind that if 80 per cent. of the mills in operation to-day would double their cooking capacity it would increase the ratio proportionately in the quality of the oil. It is unfortunate that our market for cottonseed oil has never offered a premium for oil above prime. However, some of our best refiners are working to that end at the present time. To show you clearly in my own way that oil can be improved by prudent manipulation in cooking, it happened that in my early days of oil milling I was employed in a mill where the cooking capacity was inadequate to the capacity desired. Our mill bought out a neighboring mill, and in so doing secured several good, first-class heaters. We began at once to add those heaters to our cooking system, leaving our press capacity the same, and as we added heaters and cut down our steam pressure, lengthening the time of cooking, in the same ratio did we improve our oil. Before we did this the oil we turned out was difficult to refine, giving a heavy loss, and oftentimes off in color. After we added the heaters, as stated, our oil refined with less loss and had no trouble in getting a prime color.

"To substantiate my statement, I will say that oil pressed by the cold process is never off in color nor taste, providing the seed is prime. Also the loss in refining is always, as near as can be figured, just one-half of what it is on a poor system of cooking. Understand, I am not trying to advertise any system. I simply show this up to substantiate my statement that nearly all oil is injured in process of manufacture. On the other hand, the oil produced by the chemical process is very difficult to refine and so far as I have been able to ascertain is unfit for domestic use. However, it is being used as a paint oil; however, this chemical process extracts virtually all the oil in the

seed, from fifty to fifty-three gallons per ton. Did you ever consider for a moment that with our crude way of extracting oil we are always leaving over one-fifth of the oil in the cake? If some good superintendent can invent a way whereby this other fifth can be extracted, he would no longer need to run a mill.

"The above statements are one of the reasons why we make off oil, but there are other reasons; one reason that has been least needed in days gone by. Dirty, filthy presses, foul troughs and stinking tanks. Many a gallon of oil has been turned off of the press in good shape and ruined between the press and the car tank. The writer has found from experience that there is nothing about a mill as essential as to keep the tanks and troughs perfectly sweet and clean. I had ruined oil on my hands more than once before I tumbled to the fact that it was my own fault.

"Of late years, however, whenever I pump out a storage tank I have the foots immediately removed, and if they are sour and contaminated with free fatty acid I barrel it up and sell it to the soap maker. After cleaning the tanks as well as it possibly can be done by hand, I wash the tank with caustic soda and then insert a live steam pipe about three-quarters of an inch in diameter and steam my tank heavily for four or five hours. In this way I kill all the germs and leave the tank perfectly sweet, ready to receive oil in its original condition.

"There is more harm done in oil troughs than you would naturally suppose. About two years ago I had trouble with oil and the manager in charge, being somewhat of a chemist, contended that the troughs were sour. I cleaned them out, saving some of the foots taken from them, and found on analysis that they were heavily impregnated with free fatty acid. This argument will bear good in all the three systems of oil manufacture.

SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER.

"The Relation of Superintendent to Manager," a paper by Mr. S. M. Graham, of Memphis, was read by Mr. Faherty of the same city. The burden of the paper was that superintendents and managers should work closely together. They should constantly confer with one another, and there should be the utmost confidence one in another if the best results are to be obtained. The manager knows the prices of materials, labor, etc., and on the other hand, the superintendent knows how to use the materials and how to manage the labor.

"Observations of a Traveling Man" was the subject of a short talk by Mr. Robert Hetherington, a traveling salesman.

At this point adjournment was taken for the day and the members attended a fish dinner at Bettison's Pier, after which the evening was spent at various amusement resorts.

The Second Day's Session.

At the opening of the second day's session former president George T. Parkhouse, of Dallas, read a paper on "The History and Progress of the Association." Mr. Parkhouse went back to the beginning and sketched the birth and growth of the organization in accurate and entertaining style, giving a complete history from first to last. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his effort.

Mr. W. H. Emerson, of North Carrollton, Miss., read an able paper on "Sunday Work," which he opposed on all grounds.

Mr. M. W. Faherty, of Memphis, made a brief and interesting talk on "The Value of Thorough Training in Steam Engineering to a Mill Superintendent." Mr. Faherty stated that now, more than ever before, attention is being given to the acquiring of a knowledge of steam engineering. He stated that he had known many superintendents who have worked successfully without this knowledge, but he had found that it is far better for a superintendent to know all about

(Concluded on page 24.)

**THE
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erick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company, Chicago.

AID TO THE OIL MILLER

A feature of the Georgia Cotton Seed
Crushers' convention, which is fully reported
elsewhere in this issue of The National Pro-
visioner, was a paper read by Prof. Charles
H. Herty, of the University of North Caro-
lina, on "A Rapid, Simple and Accurate
Method for the Determination of Oil in Cot-
tonseed Products." It is reported that Prof.
Herty's statements and demonstrations were
received with surprise by the oil mill men. It
is possible they did not grasp the magnitude
of his point at the time, but it is sure to
grow on them when they come to study it.

To the casual reader and to the oil man

who is fortunate enough to have a chemist at
his disposal this subject may be of ordinary
interest. But to the crusher in the small mill,
where the chemist is a luxury out of reach,
the method for the determination of oil in cot-
tonseed products as described by Dr. Herty
should fill a long-felt want, and it will doubt-
less be seized upon as a valuable contribution
to the profit of the industry.

Whereas the old method for determining oil
in meats, hulls or meal required the services
of a chemist and entailed some four or five
hours in the operation, this new method is of
startling simplicity—so much, in fact, that the
chemist is not necessary, and the determina-
tion can be made by the ordinary layman
about the mill. It would seem that its sim-
plicity would render it an approximate or in-
exact determination. But such it is claimed
is not the case. Its accuracy has been tested
and was not found lacking.

Its rapidity will prove of invaluable service
to the crushers, because whereas the old
method required some four or five hours to
consummate, the new method requires but
twenty-five to thirty minutes. The benefit of
this saving in time will be great. If the hull-
ers or pressers are not operating to their maxi-
mum efficiency, the fact is quickly ascertained
and can be remedied at once. Previously the
time consumed in the analyses might result in
an irreparable loss in oil yield. The apparatus
required is compact, cheap and simple in
operation. It is possible, Dr. Herty states, to
combine the apparatus so that but one balance
will be required. The fact that a larger quantity
of material is used in the new method of
analysis permits of obtaining a better average
sample of the lots of meats, hulls or meal to
be analyzed.

While the method should be of the greatest
service about the mill in ascertaining the
working condition of the machinery, it may
also revolutionize to an extent the purchasing
of seed from the producer. While now a
large portion of the seed is bought by the
crushers simply as seed, without regard to
its oil content, we may hope to see hereafter
the purchasing of seed and the price paid
therefor governed by the actual oil content
of the seed, as determined by the new method.
The purchase of seed according to grading
has long been urged. The cheapness, accuracy
and simplicity of the new method should rec-
ommend it to the use of every oil mill in the
South.

DEALER AND INSPECTION

During the past few months it has been
a noticeable fact that the establishment of
local meat inspection service has increased to
a remarkable extent. It is a praiseworthy
movement, and it is to be hoped that within
a year or two effective local inspection will
obtain in every city and town in the country.

But there is a peculiar phase to the sub-
ject which the newspapers have entirely
overlooked. It is the fact that the staunchest
supporters of and in many cases the prime
movers for local inspection have been the
retail butchers. It is an easy matter to get
at the reason for this, but it is not as easy
to discover why other tradesmen have not
grasped the idea. To put it in a condensed
form: The butcher realizes the importance
of cultivating public confidence, and he sees
in local inspection, as supplementing federal
inspection, an important means to that end.
Further, he sees in local inspection a means
of protecting himself from the competition
of unscrupulous meat peddlers and farmers
who pay no shop rent or license, and whose
sales of diseased meat and immature veal
carcasses are too frequently laid at the reput-
able butcher's door.

This attitude of the retail butcher in favor
of the establishment of a rational control
over the meat supply stands out in glaring
contrast to that of the dairy interests, which
have bitterly and consistently opposed all
efforts of municipalities toward safeguarding
consumers by the establishment of a proper
milk inspection system. But does the butcher
get the credit for being a "square deal" mer-
chant, willing at all times to listen to a plea
from the meat-consuming public? One has
but to pick up a daily paper to answer this
question for himself.

But the butcher is coming into his own,
and his just due will soon be given to him.
Once the public, which in the main is actuated
by a spirit of fair play, learns that the
butcher is not an opponent of any rational
and proper move for local inspection—and
they are learning it fast at the present time
—let them once learn this and the condition
will be reached where a dealer is not vilified
merely because he handles a perishable com-
modity and is seeking to make a living
thereby.

WHY MEAT CAME BACK

Newspapers have printed various announce-
ments this week concerning reshipments of
American meats to this country from London.
The storage of meat in the United States
was given as the reason. If any meats have
been returned they are likely to be found to
be canned and preserved products rendered
unsalable by the "yellow" newspaper and po-
litical attacks of recent times. In this con-
nection the comments of Edward Morris while
in London concerning our export trade losses,
printed last week in the columns of The
National Provisioner, are timely in this con-
nection.

"American packers," added Mr. Morris, "if
they are ever to regain the trade lost here,
will do so at the expense of years of effort."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

DETERMINATION OF OIL IN COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

A Rapid, Simple and Accurate Method

By DR. CHAS. H. HERTY, Prof. of Chemistry, University of North Carolina.

The manufacturer of cottonseed oil has always shown his appreciation of chemical analysis as an aid in controlling the operation of his mill, wherever the volume of business has been sufficient to justify the employment of a chemist. But the conditions of your industry make it necessary and wise to erect in many cases small mills in order to reach more advantageously the cotton seed.

In a small mill the chemist is too costly a luxury. In many such cases there is practically no chemical control, while in others effort is made to secure as far as practicable such control by shipping samples to some central laboratory. But under the most favorable circumstances results can be obtained only after several days; and even in the larger mills with a trained chemist at hand the average time required for the determination of oil in cottonseed products is from four to five hours, and frequently loss which cannot be recovered has been incurred while waiting for the result of the analysis.

During the past year I have been carrying out in the laboratory of the University of North Carolina, with the assistance of Mr. F. B. Stem and Mr. Manlius Orr, an investigation upon a rapid method for the determination of cottonseed oil in meal, meats and hulls. It was our first hope to develop simply a rapid and fairly approximate method which might be of service in the mill, but I am glad to say that the investigation has now reached the point where I feel safe in offering to you a method which is characterized by extreme simplicity and small cost; which requires no technical skill in its execution, but which nevertheless gives just as accurate a result in twenty-five minutes as is now secured in from four to five hours. Indeed, with a little extra care an accurate result can be obtained in fifteen minutes.

The method in brief is to extract the oil from a weighed sample by carbon tetrachloride in an ordinary flask, loosely stoppered, allowing the liquid to stand in contact with the material for fifteen minutes at a temperature ranging anywhere between 55 and 65° C. At the end of this time the extraction is complete; the flask is then quickly cooled in water, thoroughly shaken and filtered. This filtered liquid is allowed to stand about five minutes in the room in order to acquire the room temperature. Its specific gravity is determined by means of a Westphal balance, the temperature of the liquid being carefully read from the thermometer placed upon the plummet of the balance. By means of tables which we have worked out, it is possible to read off direct the percent of oil.

The most trustworthy and generally used method at the present time consists in the extraction of the sample with low boiling gasoline in a Soxhlet extractor, evaporation of the gasoline and weighing the residual oil. In order that you may understand more clearly the advantages of the new method let me point them out step by step.

First. In the old method it is customary to use not more than 5 grams for a sample. In the new method 30 grams are used in the case of meal and hulls, and 10 grams in the case of meats. It is entirely practicable to use even larger quantities, if desired. By the use of this larger quantity of material accurate results can be obtained with a much less expensive balance than the ordinary analytical balance; less time is required in

the weighing and less skill on the part of the weigher. More important still is the fact that none of your products represent a definite chemical compound, but rather a mixture of a number of substances, and consequently with this larger amount much better sampling can be had.

Second. The extractive used in the new method is carbon tetrachloride, whose high specific gravity, 1.6, has made the development of the method possible. While this extractive is somewhat more expensive than gasoline, it has advantages which more than make up for its extra cost, chief among which is the fact that it will not burn, and therefore the danger from fire around such operations is completely eliminated. Moreover, the carbon tetrachloride can be easily recovered at any convenient time after a number of determinations have been made, and consequently if ordinary care is observed there should be no loss in the original stock of this material.

Another important advantage in this process is the fact that no particular grade of carbon tetrachloride is required. It is necessary only to determine the specific gravity of the lot of carbon tetrachloride which is to be used, and by comparison of this figure with that of the carbon tetrachloride used in the preparation of the percentage tables, to obtain a constant which is to be added or subtracted before reading the percent. These tables are based upon the use of 75 cc. of carbon tetrachloride for a determination. In case of meats where only one-third of the quantity of material is used, it is necessary to multiply the percent found by 3.

Third. In regard to the extraction, we have demonstrated by repeated tests that the rather complicated Soxhlet extractor is entirely unnecessary, and that if the sample is simply allowed to stand in contact with the extractive for fifteen minutes at 60° C. the extraction is complete. This reduces the cost of the apparatus and the time required, and eliminates the need of technical skill. Furthermore, it is not necessary that the bath in which the extraction flask is placed should be exactly at 60° C., for it may vary between 55 and 65° C. without sacrificing accuracy.

If greater speed is desired the extraction can be carried out at 70° C., at which temperature the extraction is complete after five minutes. This temperature, however, is a little risky, as the boiling point of carbon tetrachloride is 76.7° C., and should the temperature of the bath reach this point the extractive boils and there is consequent concentration, which gives results too high. But if kept at 70° C. the determination can be carried out with perfect accuracy. Finally, in case of operations at 60° C., fifteen minutes represents the minimum time, and no error is caused if the digestion continues for a longer time.

Fourth. The filtration of the cooled and thoroughly shaken mass requires only a few moments and should be made as rapidly as possible. The vessel containing the clear liquid is then stoppered and allowed to stand for at least five minutes in order to reach room temperature. It can be allowed to stand all day without sacrificing accuracy.

Fifth. The determination of the specific gravity is made a very simple matter by the use of the Westphal balance, for the little weights, or riders, give the succeeding decimal places according to their size; while the ther-

mometer on the plummet can be read with the aid of a magnifying glass to two-tenths of a degree. This determination requires only a few minutes and should be as accurate as possible in the fourth decimal place. After adding the constant for the particular grade of carbon tetrachloride in use at the time, the percent of oil is directly read off from tables.

During the past year numerous tests have been made in our laboratory comparing this method with the Soxhlet extraction, and quite recently a number of comparative tests have been made by Mr. James B. Pratt, chemist of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Charlotte, N. C., and in every case the results in the two methods did not vary from each other by more than one-tenth of one per cent.

In the prosecution of this work we have necessarily made use of simply that apparatus which came first to our hands; but you will readily see that should the method appeal to you it would be an easy matter to simplify the apparatus and adapt it specially to your needs. I have in mind now a balance which can be used both for weighing the sample and for determination of the specific gravity, which would not be more expensive than the two separate balances, and which I think would be more accurate and more quickly operated. Again, since all the figures in the specific gravity tables are variations only in the second, third and fourth decimal place, it would be a simple matter to have one rider made which could serve the purpose of the two which we have been compelled to use.

And finally, as the method would probably never be used at temperatures below 15° C., the scale of the thermometer now placed upon such specific gravity balances could be lengthened and more accurate readings of temperature made. I shall not go further into such details at the present time, for they are matters which will readily suggest themselves to you.

With these explanations of the method I trust that I have justified the subject of my address as printed upon your program, namely: "A Rapid, Simple and Accurate Method." I should have added cheap, because I am convinced that the entire equipment for the method, an equipment which should last for years, would not cost over thirty dollars.

As to the value of the method in your industry, you will be able to judge better than I; but it is not difficult to conceive that should your huler be working inefficiently it would be to your advantage to know this in twenty or twenty-five minutes rather than after three or four days. Or should the press work be bad the sooner it is found out the better.

Most important of all, it seems to me, should be the ability to determine quickly the amount of oil in the seed you purchase. I understand that at present seed is bought regardless of its oil content. Surely you must feel that this is an irrational basis for your industry. I have endeavored to find some figures bearing upon the variation in the amount of oil in seed at different seasons and from different sections of the country, but have been able to obtain only general statements to the effect that there is considerable variation in the oil content.

Doubtless questions of competition and the like have forced you to the basis of buying seed at so much per ton, regardless of its oil content; nevertheless the day must come, and should come, in the interest both of the manufacturer of oil and of the farmer who produces the seed, when seed will have a market value according to its oil content.

Packing House Supplies

WRITE FOR 1907 CATALOGUE

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

TRADE GLEANINGS

R. C. McManus contemplates establishing an abattoir at Charlotte, N. C.

The soap factory of Flesher & Company at Dunkirk, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

O. B. Kee of Oklahoma City, Okla., will install a three-press cottonseed oil mill at Hollis, Okla.

A company is being formed at Monterey, Mex., for the purpose of establishing a sausage factory.

The plant of the American Dressed Beef and Provision Company at Kansas City has been damaged by fire.

The branch house of Swift & Company at Ninth street, Jersey City, N. J., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The Drummond Packing Company is rebuilding its plant at Eau Claire, Wis., which was recently damaged by fire.

The National Packing Company's plant at Portland, Ore., has been seriously damaged by fire, to the extent of \$25,000.

The packing plant of Gordon, Ironside & Fares at Winnipeg, Man., was damaged by fire on June 4 to the extent of \$65,000.

The sausage factory of H. F. Lippman & Sons at 230 Union avenue, Providence, R. I., has been damaged considerably by fire.

The Meier-Meuser Packing Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has filed notice of change of name to the Meier Packing Company.

A charter has been granted to the Philadelphia Sausage Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. The capital stock is \$5,000.

The sheepskin tannery, together with contents, belonging to A. Uber at Wantonna, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

The Columbia Leather Company of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by H. L. Cram, B. L. Stevens and F. Hale.

The Cudahy Packing Company will open a branch house at Newark, N. J., having acquired the business of the Essex Beef Company at that city.

It is reported that Armour & Company will expend around \$200,000 in the erection of a factory at Benton, Ark., for the manufacture of Fullers earth.

The hog killing house at the pork packing plant of J. Y. Griffin Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., was destroyed by fire on June 7, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The directors of Swift & Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable July 6 to stock of record June 13.

The Sapir & Aaron Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by M. Sapir, Hyman Aaron and S. Sapir, all of 271 Powell street.

The American Reduction and Fertilizing Company of Kansas City, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by John D. Forrester, W. S. Forrester and W. M. Cross.

John J. Felin & Company have been granted a permit for their new three-story brick packing plant at Philadelphia, Pa. The

structure will be 89 x 284 feet and cost around \$75,000.

The Max Hahn Packing Company of Oklahoma City, Okla., has amended its articles of incorporation, changing its name to the Oklahoma City Packing and Provision Company. The capital stock of \$300,000 is the same.

The Standard Guano and Chemical Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La., has amended its charter, increasing its capital stock to \$550,000. The company will acquire the plants of the National Acid Company and Standard Cottonseed Oil Company.

WASHINGTON MEAT AND OIL PLANT.

Announcement has been made that a company of Washington, D. C., business men has been formed which will be known as the Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Corporation, to take over the property and assets of the Virginia Stock Yards and Abattoir Company, enlarge the plant and the business, and carry on similar operations on a much larger scale.

According to the report the annual output of the enlarged plant will be 100,000 barrels of crude cotton oil, 125,000 hogs, 10,000 cattle and 25,000 sheep and calves, which will be converted into lard, lard compound, lard substitute, cooking oils, salad oils, soap, lard oils, oleo oils, lard stearine, oleo stearine, hams, bacon, sausage, canned meats, fertilizer, hides, and a variety of fresh cuts to be put on the market in various kinds of containers, tin cans, glass jars, boxes and barrels or wrapped in paper and covered in muslin.

The report states that the present business of the company will show over 7 per cent. net profit on the proposed total capitalization. The financial plans are outlined as follows: "The new company proposes to issue stock at par to the value of \$200,000, and 6 per cent. bonds to the value of \$100,000. The sum of \$100,000 will be used in purchasing the plant of the Washington and Virginia Stock Yards and Abattoir Company, including the real estate and all improvements, which will be taken over by the new company free of encumbrance, and approximately \$27,500 spent in improvements necessary to handle additional business."

President Chapin, of the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, of Washington, Vice President Carter, of Golden & Company, who market the products supplied by the Virginian company, Secretary Sacks, of Golden & Company, and E. N. Brown, of Jersey City, the well-known packinghouse expert and superintendent, have been prominent in the movement for the establishment of the new enterprise.

LOCAL INSPECTION IN IOWA.

The city of Des Moines, Iowa, will undoubtedly have a local meat inspection service in

the very near future, if the plans being laid by the authorities carry through the city council. An investigation recently instituted by the city health authorities revealed the fact that some 300 cattle were being slaughtered in Des Moines weekly. Of these a large number went to city butcher shops. After consulting with the city attorney, it was deemed that the number of cattle slaughtered was sufficient to warrant a local inspection service, so the matter is now in the hands of the city attorney, who is drafting a proposed ordinance, which will be presented to the council for action. The ordinance will make it imperative that all carcasses or parts of carcasses slaughtered in the city must bear either the stamp of the federal inspectors or that of the city authorities.

DISEASED MEAT IN CANADA.

The Canadian health authorities are having their own troubles with farmers who persist in peddling meat, much of which has been found diseased and unfit for consumption. According to a report from Hamilton, Ontario, a farmer was caught attempting to market a calf that was found to be in such a state of decay that it had to be taken to the fertilizer works in a barrel. When brought before a magistrate the farmer declared that he had intended to market the calf sooner, but that rain prevented him from doing so. The magistrate did not accept the excuse, but imposed a fine, together with a warning against all farmers who attempt to peddle meat in the cities.

MEAT REFORM IN MEXICO.

The campaign for clean streets and yards and pure meats, fruit and vegetables in the city of Monterey, Mexico, has reached the butchers and meat dealers, and a movement is on foot to have the hours during which slaughtering is permitted changed from the hottest part of the day to a cooler time, as it is believed that such a measure would insure better meat. It has also been suggested that the dealers be required to screen their places to do away with the fly pest, which is so bad during the summer months that many people in the city abstain from eating meats during that period.

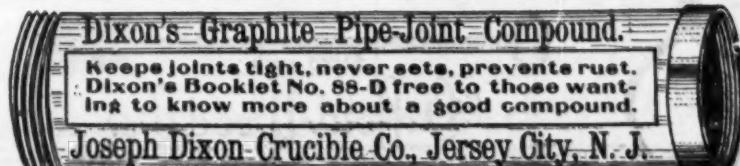
FINANCIAL.

Dividend No. 87. June 4, 1908.

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift and Company, will be paid on and after the first Monday in July, 1908, to stockholders of record, June 13, 1908, as shown on the books of the Company.

The Transfer Books will not be closed and stock will be transferred between dates above given, the same as at any other time.

D. E. HARTWELL, Secretary.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Paris, Tex.—A. H. Meyers, J. C. McCrummen and J. H. Hancock have incorporated the Paris Creamery Company with \$2,100 capital stock.

Little Rock, Ark.—The People's Ice Company, a Georgia concern, has been chartered under the laws of Arkansas. The capital stock is \$18,000.

Cedartown, Ga.—The Cedartown Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 by F. D. Lethco, J. N. McCausland and P. M. Cave.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Independent Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by S. K. Powell, E. McNally and R. C. Allen.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Ice and Electric Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. M. Elliott, J. W. Greenwood and J. A. Grundy.

Denver, Colo.—The Schneider Refrigerator and General Services Company has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock by J. S. Schneider, R. J. Cory and Edward Russell.

Ada, Okla.—B. H. Finch of Ada, H. D. Hamilton and T. G. McCracky of Kansas City, Mo., have incorporated the Ada Ice and Fuel Company, with \$20,000 capital stock.

Kirksville, Mo.—The Kirksville Light, Power and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$11,000 by W. Hamilton, C. V. Miller, J. C. Mills, S. R. McKeehan and H. M. Still.

ICE NOTES.

Woodstock, Va.—A. W. Nicodemus & Sons will install an ice and cold storage plant at their creamery.

New Braunfels, Tex.—John Marbach, C. J. Zipp and others are contemplating the establishment of brewery here.

Guthrie, Okla.—An appropriation of \$55,000 has been given by the Legislature for the construction of a heat, light and ice plant for the Fort Supply Asylum.

Des Moines, Ia.—About July the Des Moines Ice Company will open its new ice plant. Work is now nearing completion and when finished the plant will be capable of an output of 150 tons of ice a day.

Williamsport, Pa.—The burned Williamsport Artificial Ice Company's plant is to be rebuilt. In order to take care of summer business without unnecessary delay a temporary structure will be erected over the machinery.

Argenta, Ark.—The Argenta Ice, Cold Storage and Fuel Company recently incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, has had plans prepared for its new ice plant, which is to have a capacity of 100 tons. Work will be commenced at once.

Columbus, O.—The Brownell Sons Company has purchased property adjoining its present building. The new owners will at once tear down the old houses on the lot and arrange for the erection of a modern warehouse with a complete cold storage plant to cover the two lots. The plant will be modern in every particular.

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Most Water and Air-proof
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samples and make your own tests.

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SOME COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

By F. W. Dean and H. M. Haven.*

An article dealing with the absorption refrigerating machine from a commercial point of view, should, of necessity, point out certain advantages which the investor must recognize, in order to choose it in preference to some other type of apparatus designed to do the same kind of work.

In dealing with machinery of any kind commercially and keeping the cost of it to the owner, there are certain charges which must appear; these consist of items which are charged up year after year and termed "fixed charges," including the interest on the sum invested, taxes, insurance, and an amount which covers the depreciation and repairs on the apparatus.

It is customary to consider the interest on the investment at 5 per cent.; the taxes at 1½ per cent. on three-fourths of its cost; the insurance at ½ per cent., and depreciation and repairs at 5 per cent., making a total of approximately 12 per cent. In addition to this there are certain running expenses, consisting of the cost of coal, cost of labor required for the operation of the apparatus, and of oil, waste and supplies. In order to be superior to its competitors, the absorption machine must show some saving over the others in one or more of these items.

The compression and the absorption machines enter regularly into competition with very slight difference in price, and it is therefore assumed that for general refrigeration work the first cost of each per ton of refrigeration is practically the same. This holds true where the temperatures required are not excessively low, and it follows that the amounts charged for each for the interest on the investment, taxes and insurance would be the same.

In considering the amounts chargeable to each for depreciation and repairs there appear various uncertainties. In considering these items on any piece of apparatus it is necessary to know with what skill it has been designed, together with the care which has been used in selecting the materials entering into its design, and not the least important, the care and attention which it receives in the power house of the purchaser. The human factor of attendance and supervision is the vital one.

Machinery has been designed by especially competent engineers, with full knowledge of the abuse attendant upon its use, that has stood the test of years admirably, and even, in spite of abuse, required very few repairs. Such instances are, however, very rare, and where cost is secondary to quality and durability. In the sharp competition prevailing at present, even with the most intelligent inspection at the shops of the builders, machinery is not usually designed in this manner. In order to be durable, it must be carefully watched and kept in repair. It is, therefore, impossible to draw any comparison along this line; either type will suffer severely by carelessness and abuse.

*In The Southern Engineer.

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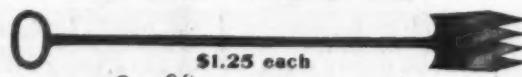
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Relative to the operating expenses of either type, it may be said, in a general way, that the absorption machine, having few working parts; in fact, none except the ammonia pumps, requires less skilled labor than is required in plants where reciprocating engines of considerable size are used. We may, then, assume that the cost for attendance in a plant using the absorption machine, is slightly less than one where the compression machine is used. This difference is not sufficient to give the absorption type of apparatus a great commercial advantage; in fact, an advantage greater than this must be found.

The question has narrowed itself down to the question of economy of steam, and, consequently, coal consumption. It is instructive to find if possible conditions under which considerable commercial advantages accrue to the side of the absorption machine. An ammonia compressor of 100 tons refrigerating capacity, operated by a simple noncondensing engine, working with an ammonia suction pressure of 27 pounds gage pressure, will use about 30 pounds of steam per horsepower hour. Under these conditions, for each ton of refrigeration produced, there will be required 1.5 horse power of work at the engine, consequently, the weight of steam per ton of refrigerating effect, at the back pressure given will be $30 \times 1.5 = 45$ pounds. If the suction pressure is less than this, as is the case with lower temperatures, the steam consumption per ton of refrigeration will be 50 pounds or more per horse power hour. An absorption machine of good design, working on a temperature of zero or lower, will use from 38 to 40 pounds of steam per ton of refrigeration. In some instances this has been as low as 35 pounds.

The steam consumption of the compression machine may be reduced by using a more economical steam engine to drive the compressor. This may be a compound condensing engine of the Corliss or similar type. In using this style of engine the first cost of the apparatus is necessarily increased, and, again, the advantage of either type is not noticeably great. There is, however, a positive advantage which the modern absorption type refrigerating machine holds over its rivals, and this is the use of low pressure steam which has been partially spent and exhausted from various engines and pumps in the plant.

In considering the economy of a refrigerating machine from the engineer's standpoint, and necessarily from the investor's point of view, it is necessary to consider all the machinery which the boiler plant sup-

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pplies with steam. The amount of the investment is dependent upon the size and cost of the boiler plant, as well as the other apparatus.

If steam must be fed to a lighting engine, to water and brine pumps and auxiliary pumps, and also to the steam end of refrigerating machinery, it is obvious that the size of the boiler plant is greater than that required if the exhaust from the engine and pumps is used for the steam end of the refrigerating machine. It is apparent also that the coal consumption is greater in the first case; this is substantiated by tests.

Without going further into detail relative to other commercial advantages of the absorption machine, it is interesting to note under what conditions it is practicable to use exhaust and low-pressure absorption type machines.

The following readings are taken from a manufacturing plant having an absorption refrigerating machine. In this plant there are two direct connected electric generators, which furnish current for motors and lights.

(Concluded on page 35.)

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OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS.

(Concluded from page 18.)

the machinery of the mill in which he directs the operations. A knowledge of steam engineering and machinery enables him to anticipate trouble and guard against it. In this way much time is saved, breakdowns are more easily avoided, and there is a saving to the mill.

System in a Mill.

At the afternoon session "The Advantages of a System in a Mill" was the subject of a paper by Mr. J. J. Thieissen, of Sherman, Tex. While oil milling is still a young industry, comparatively speaking, yet the times of large profits are past, and mill owners have to work on a closer margin, he stated. If every move is not closely watched, the results at the end of the season will be on the wrong side of the ledger. There is no reason, the speaker declared, why a well-equipped mill should not pay, and while the superintendent has no control over the buying and selling, he can get the manufacture systematized to such a point that he will know for a certainty what every move in the mill costs.

In the boiler room he should have facilities for weighing, by which means he will know the cost of producing power and how much it will cost in fuel per ton of seed run. He will also find out the fuel that is most economical to use and how much more coal it takes to overcome the accumulated scale in the boiler. An indicator should be part of the engine room equipment to determine what the engine is costing for operation, and to stop all unnecessary waste of power. The seed should be weighed in the mill; cake should be weighed and oil measured, accurate records being kept of every day's work. A laboratory is a necessary adjunct. If all these things are had and done a system will be in vogue that will enable superintendent and manager to work upon the closest margin and always keep tab on what is being done.

Some Other Papers Read.

Mr. E. A. Carmuche, of Shreveport, La., read an interesting paper on "Oil Milling in Mexico." "Our Duty to the Association" was the subject of a paper by Mr. F. P. Morris, of Purcell, Okla. The paper was for the most part an appeal for members to take an interest in the work of the association, that the best results may be obtained.

Mr. W. H. Emerson, by request, read a paper prepared by Mr. Paul Watson, of Galveston, on "Ideal Press Room Work." The paper was for the most part an appeal for cleanliness. The press room represents the character of the mill as a whole, and it therefore behoves every superintendent to see that this picture is the fairest he can make it. Long cooking of seed is urged. Long cooking never hurts seed and it does help in getting good staple products. After cooking comes the most delicate operation in the hydraulic extraction of oil—the proper hy-

draulic pressure to ram. The actual pressure on cake should be gradual, otherwise oil will be wasted. When the low pressure pump is near its limit let on the full high pressure through a very small choker. This will drain the now almost empty oil cells and the final result will be more oil, cleaner oil, cleaner presses, less foots, very few if any damaged clothes, and a slightly thicker cake—all in the box, not on the floor.

Modern Construction Methods.

Mr. Harry Pennington, of Houston, a mechanical engineer, who was elected to honorary membership at the morning session, gave a brief but highly instructive talk on modern methods in mill construction. "On Time" was the subject of a paper by Mr. Bradshaw, of Rolling Fork, Miss. Mr. Bradshaw urged the cooking of meal on time, and in the grinding set the slides so that the superintendent will at all times know how much the output of the grinder is. The paper was an appeal for method in the mill, so the superintendent will at all times know just what the output and the quality is.

A banquet was tendered the visitors on the second evening at The Breakers, at which the speakers included President Thatcher and Messrs. Parkhouse, Bell, Faherty, Sweeney, Copenhafer, Smith and others.

The Third Day's Session

At the opening of the last day's proceedings a large number of superintendents were elected as new members after having passed the examinations. Chairman Faherty, of the president's address committee, announced that the report was ready. The report recommended the adoption of the president's suggestion relative to permitting honorary members the privilege of voting on the place of holding meeting. With reference to the educational committee the report read: "We recommend that the educational scheme be continued during the coming year as during the past, with the exception that the educational committee be composed of three men holding grade certificates, said committee to be appointed by the president. This was adopted.

The committee to make the awards of the educational committee's questions and answers contest made their report. The report stated that the committee had examined the questions and answers carefully in the educational contest, and in view of the fact that there had been but three contests they recommended that the \$100 in prizes be divided equally among them. The contestants were Messrs. Guy Connelly, Morris and B. C. Newberry. The report was adopted.

The committee on resolutions of thanks then made their report, thanking Messrs. J. E. Kauffman and S. J. Williams and other Galvestonians for the courtesies extended, to the local press, to the Galveston Boat and Yacht Club for an invitation to witness the regatta, the various supply and machinery houses who contributed to the entertainment fund, and all others who helped to make the

meeting a pleasant one. The committee's report was adopted.

Report on President's Address.

Chairman Faherty of the committee appointed to consider the president's address read the report. The report was as follows:

"We, your committee, recommend that Article 11, Section 1, shall and is hereby altered to read as follows: 'The board of examiners shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of not less than three members, each of whom shall hold a first grade certificate. The president may appoint as many boards as the occasion requires. It shall be their duty to investigate the ability of an applicant and if found competent the secretary-treasurer shall issue to him a certificate of the grade recommended by the examining committee on the payment by the applicant of initiation fees and one year's dues.'

"We recommend the adoption of the president's suggestion in the matter of the printing and arrangement of the annual proceedings, as to list of officers, by-laws and roster of membership.

"We further recommend that the proceedings be published as soon as possible after each convention, the expense of printing to be borne by the association.

"We further recommend that no advertisements be solicited for the book of proceedings, but should any firm be desirous of placing an advertisement therein they may be accommodated by payment of reasonable price.

"We further recommend that bids for printing of the proceedings be asked for, and the secretary-treasurer shall with the consent of the president, award contract for printing the proceedings to the lowest and best bidder."

At the request of one of the members on the floor, the secretary reported that there were 133 paid-up members. The total membership, he stated, was 127 first grade, 50 second grade, 19 third grade and 54 honorary members. Delinquent dues, he stated amounted to \$1,059.50.

At the afternoon session the election of officers took place, the result being as already reported. There was a spirited contest for the honor of entertaining the convention next year, New Orleans defeating San Antonio by a vote of 45 to 37. After amending the by-laws to permit the election of a first vice-president and a vice-president additional for each State, the convention adjourned sine die.

WANT COTTON OIL AGENCY.

A report has been received by the Bureau of Manufacturers at Washington from an American consul in which he states that a firm on the west coast of Europe has requested his office to furnish the names of cotton-seed oil dealers in the United States, as it desires to import the same to be used in packing sardines for exportation.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Fluctuating Markets With Grain—Unfavorable Corn Crop Weather—Higher Prices—Slow Export Demands—Freer Home Distributions — Increased Speculation — Larger Hog Receipts.

The hog products markets have been, for the week, sensitive to the firmer line of grain prices. The at first rainy weather and, afterwards, cool weather for the corn crop, tended to increased speculative interests in the hog products markets at higher prices. The firmer market conditions were especially noted in Wednesday and Thursday's tradings. The fact of enlarged hog receipts at occasionally easier prices failed to work against the grain market factors.

The undertone, however, is of a poor order, from the slow rate of export demands and the generally full stocks everywhere. Buyers could easily get an advantage on subsidence of grain market excitement.

The corn planting is about finished in those sections east of the Mississippi that had had poor weather conditions. Where the corn had been planted in good season the reports thence have been about as favorable concerning the growth of the crop as ordinarily expected at this time of the year. But speculators take alarm on any reported adverse weather conditions, as is the case at this writing.

The farmers are getting more time for marketing livestock supplies. This accounts for the present increased hog supplies at the packing points. For the first time in weeks the hog receipts have, for the last ten days, exceeded those of the corresponding time in the previous year. Since March 1 the hog re-

ceipts are behind those of last year, corresponding period. For a few days more, because of the late hindrance to farm work and the present normal work conditions with the farmers, hog shipments at the packing points are likely to show the surplus supplies that had been held back. These hog supplies will likely prove a disadvantage to the products markets. The hog marketing through the summer will be probably less than that had last year.

The hog products markets will likely fail to have prolonged firmer tendencies until the volume of the additional packing is better ascertained. The prices, however, may be affected by stimulated grain markets through speculation. From the rate of business, present and for a few weeks more and from current statistical positions, the products markets are not favorable for selling interests. It is probable that there will be little improvement in export demand in the near future. The supplies of meats and lard in essentially all of the foreign markets are of generous proportions, while on sale at prices that show less than the lay down cost from this country.

As it seems to us there will have to be an opportunity to reduce stocks over the world, or an added exhibition of weather conditions against the corn crop, for expectations of continued bullishness to the hog products markets. It looks doubtful that the statistical positions of the hog products will be favorable for several weeks beyond this time.

Our impression is, however, that the packing will be so much less than it was in the previous year, for the period, from this

along to October, considering the loss of weights as well as the fewer number of hogs to be marketed, that the products markets will be at length taken hold of for firm prices from merits of supplies. Trade conditions are likely to improve in the mid-summer period, partly through diversion of consumption from beef, but as well from the freer employment of labor and healthier general business situations.

Occasional bursts of confidence in the week's trading for the hog products have been, in part, due to apprehensions of a falling off in the productions in the summer season. The temper of strength has looked somewhat premature in view of the indicated adverse situations. It was noted, however, at mid-week that as one or two of the leaders entered the market for lard buying, that the outsiders quickly went in for a turn of the market. There was then considerable life to trading, although it was possible only to boost the prices moderately. The late options are taking most attention, to which there is some shifting of contracts.

The holdings in Europe, in the early part of the week, possibly accounted for some of the slackness in demands thence to our Western packing points, as some trade sources asserted they did. Generally speaking, however, the consignments seem about sufficient to meet most of the European markets' needs, in connection with the held stocks upon them.

It is noted that the European markets are gradually improving in their commercial situations, reflecting the better sentiment in this country. Buying orders to the Euro-

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June 13, 1908.

pean markets from this country are enlarging. The labor situation in Europe is of a more cheering order. A few of the raw materials in the United Kingdom and Continental markets are hardening in price through increased needs of supplies by the manufacturing interests.

It is a peculiar season. If there was proceeding anywhere near normal consumption in the European markets, or half-way satisfactory business conditions all around, the markedly less supply of a few leading products against that ordinarily held, would prove a markedly stimulating factor. The understood materially shortened East India supplies for the season upon the European markets of products for manufacturing, the sharply less supply of beef fats in this country, and the reduced volume of cottonseed fat, are only partly offset in the general market situations by the average supplies of linseed and the full supplies of palm oil and cocoanut oil in the European and home markets.

The position of the pure lard market is not, just now, particularly stimulating to the trading in the compounds. But it is noted that however closer than usual the prices of pure lard are to those for the compounds, that the compounds are holding about as much of a trading as could be expected under the general conditions of business. Indeed, it has looked to us as if there had been a gradual growth of buying interest in the compounds within a fortnight, probably stimulated by apprehensions of insufficient cottonseed oil supplies for use through to a new crop season. At present the cottonseed oil prices are barely sustained, because of a dull market. Any increase of demand for the oil would likely send prices for it to a higher trading basis.

It is expected that the demands from the South for hog meats will soon be of much more importance than at present, especially if the cotton crop prospects are normal. The Southwest has had, in some sections, a poor opening season for the cotton crop as it had last year. It is not, however, too late for even the Southwest to recover the damage

done by the heavy rains and floods. Replanting is steadily under way in sections of the Southwest. The Southeast is getting along finely with its cotton crop, as it did last year.

The Southwest has been, for the week, a free buyer of meats and lard. Our Eastern markets have sent a larger number of buying orders to the West for meats, particularly, as encouraged by the freer consumption through enhanced beef market prices. The degree of home distributions of lard is, however, a distinct proposition, as hardly improved pending more settled market situations and growth of general business.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was a pound more than that of the previous week, but 18 pounds less

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

than in the corresponding week of the previous year and a pound less than in 1907.

In New York the trading in pork is at steady prices. Moderate export demands. Sales 300 bbls. mess at \$14.50@15.25; 200 bbls. short clear at \$16@17; 100 bbls. family at \$17.50@18. Western steam lard has slow export demand, but is on offer less freely from Middle West points. Quoted at \$8.65. City steam lard is firmer. Quoted at \$8.37½. Compound lard is in very fair demand. Quoted at 8c. asked for car lots. In city meats the business in pickled bellies is moderate; loose, 12 lbs. average, at 9@9½c.; 14 lbs. average, at 8½@9c.; 10 lbs. average, at 9½c.

BEEF.—Prices continue very strong. Export demand is quiet; but there are steady jobbing demands and moderate supplies. Some trade sources, on the narrow supplies of barreled, have advanced prices for the week 50c. per barrel. Quotations: City extra India mess, tierces, \$24@24.50; barreled mess at \$13@14; packet, barreled, \$14.50@15; family, \$16@17.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: For the week, 2,133 bbls. pork (4,908 bbls. last year); 9,879,054 lbs. meats (9,858,813 lbs. last year); 12,243,485 lbs. lard (13,364,413 lbs. last

year). From November 1, 106,831 bbls. pork (108,629 bbls. last year); 360,422,118 lbs. meats (323,015,100 lbs. last year); 431,687,151 lbs. lard (397,248,878 lbs. last year).

The increase in the exports is shown as 37,407,018 lbs. meats, 34,438,273 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, 1908:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 16,235 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,816 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 15,968 lbs.; Aviles, Spain, 35,617 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 17,260 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,720 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 25,640 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 15,406 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 6,366 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,025 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,225 lbs.; Colon,

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended June 6 1908, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week June 6, 1908.	Week June 8, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to June 6, 1908.
To—			
United Kingdom..	532	622	25,434
Continent	360	622	25,434
So. & Cen. Am... .	198	275	17,624
West Indies.....	896	2,667	37,786
Br. No. Am. Col..	147	55	14,283
Other countries... .		25	829
Totals	2,133	4,908	106,831

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom..	8,690,280	8,573,178	303,021,909
Continent	918,849	980,510	47,902,311
So. & Cen. Am... .	57,375	109,250	3,246,025
West Indies.....	178,650	191,175	6,071,631
Br. No. Am. Col..	24,800	4,500	144,492
Other countries... .		200	35,750
Total	9,879,054	9,858,813	360,422,118

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom..	6,960,890	5,972,422	170,956,561
Continent	4,337,920	5,592,217	215,324,635
So. & Cen. Am... .	438,730	735,716	15,678,767
West Indies.....	486,350	940,090	27,728,617
Br. No. Am. Col..	9,095	31,780	536,071
Other countries... .	10,500	92,188	1,462,500
Total	12,243,485	13,364,413	431,687,151

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,647	3,663,775	5,505,900
Boston	65	1,639,575	641,145
Philadelphia	30	202,074	3,059,736
Baltimore			230,000
Mobile	107	86,125	271,900
New Orleans	294	28,500	342,230
Montreal		3,973,855	2,158,400
Portland, Me.		284,550	
Newport News			34,174
Totals	2,133	9,879,054	12,243,485

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, 1907, to June 6, 1908.	From Nov. 1, 1906, to June 8, 1907.	Increase,
Pork, pounds....	21,366,200	21,725,900
Meats, pounds....	323,015,100	37,407,018
Lard, pounds....	431,687,151	397,248,878

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/0	3/
Oil cake	7	7/0
Bacon	12/0	15/
Lard, tierces	12/0	15/
Cheese	20/	25/
Canned meats	12/0	15/
Butter	25/	30/
Tallow	12/0	17/6
Pork, per barrel.....	2/	2/3

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The astonishing development is of cattle receipts. The supplies of cattle at the Western packing points in the previous week had been only a little more than one-half those of the previous year, same time, and they are, this week, steadily falling behind normal volume. The necessarily high prices for cattle and its products are modifying consumption of beef. Therefore, the beef fat productions further suffer, by which the tallow and oleo stearine supplies are of restricted proportions. Of course, the fat is picked over closely for the oleo oil and stearine make through the high prices for these products. The small proportion of outputs of tallow is apparent.

It is safe to say that, because of the remarkably moderate productions, the prices of tallow would be much higher than at present if there was not an abundance of palm oil at relatively cheaper prices. As it is, the tallow markets are strong all over the country, with a tendency for them further in the seller's favor. Some difficulty is had in getting sufficient supplies of prime grades of the tallow to meet absolute wants.

Another point in favor of the tallow market is the gradual growth of distributions of manufactured goods. If the business in manufactured goods becomes normal, or nearly so, this side of the new crop season, as it is likely it will, supply positions of tallow should work in a marked way for favorable market situations and better prices, even with palm oil and cocoanut oil continuing in liberal supply. Just so much of a supply of tallow must be had in any contingency if offerings of competing products for soapmakers' consumption, however less it will be than ordinarily by the abundance of palm oil supplies. It looks doubtful that sufficient supplies of tallow can be made for needs, particularly of prime grades, for the next few months. There is, of course, plenty of grease; but more and more demands for the grease are enlarged on account of the high prices of cottonseed oil, notwithstanding the cheap prices for palm oil.

The foreign markets are better situated in the way of supplies of tallow than those in this country, although they are having less Australian tallow than in the previous year. But there is all the export demand for the tallow in this country that is necessary. Indeed, the supply situation here could not stand material further export demand. The prices abroad are more in favor of sellers, influenced by direct demands as well as by the steady advance in prices in this country. The London auction sale of Wednesday was postponed on account of the holidays.

In New York the city hogshead has advanced another $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and is now 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with a sale of 100 hogsheads at that. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The

city, special grade, for export is quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., tierces. The edible is quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sale of 100 tierces at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Country made is also at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher prices for the week, with prompt takings of supplies of prime grades. The receipts are moderate. Sales of 195,000 pounds at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c., as to quality.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—The decline to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in New York and Chicago, as noted in our closing report of the previous week, led to sales about sufficient to satisfy immediate wants for consumption. The market since has been quiet. The prices now are 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in New York and 11c. in Chicago.

It is a peculiar condition of affairs. On the one hand are the sensibly lessened productions with the cattle receipts largely less steady than those had at this time last year. Moreover, there is no prospect of ordinary valued productions until the late fall and winter months. In another consideration of the market there is the lessened production, for the season, of compounds on account of general business conditions and the feeling of compound makers that the prices of the stearine are too high considering the necessary competition of the manufactured goods with the pure lard product. It is observed, however, that there is increasing demand for the compounds by distributors who are apprehensive of at length higher prices for the compounds through the probable cost of cottonseed oil. The future market of the stearine will depend upon the developments of the trading in compounds.

Sales 2 cars in New York at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 10 cars in Chicago at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @11c.

OLEO OIL.—Demands are somewhat in excess of the diminished productions, notwithstanding the, at present, slow trading in butterine in Rotterdam. Prices are strong. Rotterdam at 6 florins, New York, extra, at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. prime, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 3, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

LARD STEARINE. The lard refiners have taken limited quantities. Quoted 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Offerings will be light, of course, until the season for new crop. About 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. quoted.

GREASE.—The West has use for the larger portion of its productions. Therefore, the shipments thence to the markets East are moderate. There is some improvement in export demand and increased wants of home soapmakers. Firm markets. Yellow at 4%@5c.; house, 4%@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown, 4%@4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; white, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Offerings from pressers' hands are moderate. Some yellow on offer from the West. Demands are moderate. Yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. White at 5%@6c.

Liberal sales of yellow had been in Chicago at 5@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. loose and in tierces.

COCONUT OIL.—Has steady, full consumption, because of modified supplies of some competing products. Therefore, liberal productions fail to influence prices further in buyer's favor. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; June arrivals, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Ceylon, spot, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6%; June and July shipments, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Consumption is steadily liberal on the deficient supply of and relatively high prices for tallow. No marked advance in prices, as stocks are ample. Prime red at 5%@5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. spot, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to a. i.e. Lagos, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. spot, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to arrive.

CORN OIL.—An advanced price to \$5.50 quoted by the principal traders. Car lots in outside hands at \$5.25@5.50. Only moderate trading interest. The production has fallen off.

LARD OIL.—Trading is of a little more vigorous order, although in small lots, representing wants of manufacturers. Prices are quite firm on the basis of 68@70c. for prime.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Limited trading in small lots; generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test, 80@85c.; 30 test, 78c.; prime, 56@58c.; 40 test, about 72c.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Panama, 2,105 lbs.; Dedeagatch, Turkey, 12,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 230,997 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 35,688 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 190,432 lbs.; Gijon, Spain, 5,847 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 24,501 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,183 lbs.; Havre, France, 15,736 lbs.; Hull, England, 368,255 lbs.; London, England, 91,500 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 673,065 lbs.; Manchester, England, 24,926 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,555 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 16,950 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 39,939 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 7,642 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 33,720 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 108,198 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 73,622 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 2,005 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 172,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 11,525 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20,729 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 9,657 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 7,860 lbs.; Demerara, Br., Guiana, 4,499 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,181 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 201,500 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,791 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,727 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11,512 lbs.; Hull, England, 95,312 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,655 lbs.; London, England, 230,956 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 919,857 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 12,500 lbs.; Manchester, England, 6,120 lbs.; Malaga, Spain, 1,814 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,387 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 8,133 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 11,819 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 970 lbs.; Rio

(Concluded on page 43.)

Cocoanut Oil

Tallow

Caustic Soda

Palm Oil

Grease

Olive Oil Foots

Palm Kernel Oil

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CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 12.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Prices practically unchanged. Quote butter oil 38 florins; prime summer yellow, 36 florins; off oil, 33½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 12.—Cottonseed oil market is easy and nominal. Sales off oil 70 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 12.—Cottonseed oil market is strong but dull. Sales of prime summer yellow at 74½ francs and winter oil 80 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 12.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Very little doing. Sales off oil 57½ marks; prime summer yellow, 60 marks; white or butter oil, 64 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 12.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Demand poor. Sales off oil 26½s.; prime summer yellow, 28½s.; butter and white oil, 30½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., June 11.—Crude oil, 39c. bid. Meal, \$21.50. Hulls, \$4.50, f. o. b. mills. Market dull.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 11.—Prime crude oil, 38c. Prime meal, \$22.50@23, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$6.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 11.—Cottonseed oil steady; basis prime crude, 39@39½c. Choice meal, \$24@24.25. Hulls dull, \$4.50@4.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, June 11.—Numerous sales of crude oil this week at 39c., f. o. b. mills; stocks light; 40c. asked. Meal steady, \$29 long ton, ship's side. Cake, \$28. Hulls weak.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, June 11, 1908.—As anticipated, we have had another dull week, and prices have not changed much. The principal features of the market during the week have been, in the first place, the advance in tallow and greases, together with a steady hardening in values of all fats, and in the

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second place a continued heavy liquidation of long July contracts. Both these features are very bullish, and will have an important bearing on the future of cotton oil. Prime city tallow in New York closed for the week at 5%e. bid. Linseed oil in Europe shows an advance of 1s., and other oils there have advanced in sympathy. The immediate effect of same has been to stop re-selling of oil by Europe.

The long interest in July which we believe at one time was as large as 60,000 bbls., has been reduced materially, and we doubt whether same to-day exceeds 15,000 bbls. Shorts and refiners have been the principal buyers. While the liquidation of July contracts may carry oil yet a shade lower there is no doubt that the situation to-day is considerably stronger than at any time during the last five weeks, and it looks as if we were pretty near bottom on the present reaction. Ultimately, we should see considerably higher prices than we have at present on account of the scarcity of supply. We quote at 1 o'clock to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 47c. bid, 47½c. asked; July, 47½c. bid, 47¾c. asked; August, 48¼c. bid, 48¾c. asked; September, 49c. bid, 49½c. asked; October, 45c. sales. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 49c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 50c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 22s. 3d.

BARBER REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of Barber refrigerating machinery and equipment by the refrigerating department of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago are reported as follows:

Lau M. Smith, DeKalb, Ill., market, 5 tons capacity, 5 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Lewis Ice and Manufacturing Company, Frederick, Okla., 23 tons capacity, 10 tons ice, 3 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Nutricia Milk Company, Milwaukee, Wis., 13 tons capacity, 13 tons refrigeration, brine system.

El Paso Dairy Company, El Paso, Tex., 5 tons capacity, 5 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane, Menasha, Wis., 17 tons capacity, 17 tons refrigeration, brine system.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., three 3-ton refrigerating outfits and three 5-ton refrigerating outfits.

John D. Wing Company, Atlanta, Ga., candy, 5 tons capacity, 5 tons refrigeration; direct expansion system.

Concordia Creamery Company, Concordia, Kans., 13 tons capacity, 13 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Richards & Company, Chickasha, Okla., market, 3 tons capacity, 3 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Robinson Ice and Milling Company, Robinson, Ill., 70 tons capacity, 20 tons ice, 30 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Elk City Packing Company, Elk City, Okla., packers, 8 tons capacity, 8 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Peter Herring, 2013 Masher street, Philadelphia, Pa., dairy, 14 tons capacity, 14 tons refrigeration, brine system.

Home Ice and Refrigeration Company, Kansas City, Mo., 25-ton direct-connected Corliss-driven refrigerating machine and 10,000 feet of direct expansion piping.

Hammert & Ayers, Anadarko, Okla., meats, 3 tons capacity, 3 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

W. J. Fenton, Amboy, Ill., meats, 5 tons capacity, 5 tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

De Laval Dairy Supply Company, San Francisco, Cal., two 1½ tons capacity, self-contained horizontal compression systems.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., 5 tons capacity, 450 lbs. ice, brine and direct expansion systems.

W. H. Peterman, Waconia, Minn., ice cream, 8 tons capacity, 8 tons refrigeration, brine system.

K. J. Nash, Summerfield, Kan., 2½ tons capacity, 2½ tons refrigeration, direct expansion system.

Geo. Dennis, Santa Rita, N. Mex., 5 tons capacity, 1,500 lbs. ice, 3½ tons refrigeration, brine system.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Stronger Prices With Lard—Poor Corn Crop Weather—Increased Home Consumption—Compound Makers and Bakers More Freely Using Supplies —Unimportant Foreign Demands.

The cotton oil market had shown little variation to prices up to mid-week. On Wednesday there were slight concessions in prices, because of dulness in new demands, notwithstanding the consumption is steadily liberal by compound makers and bakers. The succeeding day's business showed buoyancy and decidedly advanced prices on account of a higher pure lard market with the unfavorable weather for the corn crop.

As it looks to us, the people who are doing the larger part of the business in the compounds would be, just now, naturally against radically higher prices for cottonseed oil. The prices of compounds are now about as high as they should be against the prices of pure lard. At the current prices for the compounds a good business is steadily going on in them. If the prices for the compounds were advanced it could be doubted that trading would proceed in them as freely as had at present. It would require a permanently higher pure lard market to justify advanced prices for the compounds, and all in the way of high prices that could come about for cottonseed oil from its moderate supply. Therefore the leading companies, who have the bulk of the supply of the cotton oil, and had been, in the week, further buying the July delivery, while getting increased demands for the compounds would rather, as it would seem, retain the all-around trading than to take advantage, just now, of supply positions

for sharply higher prices. If the present bullish temper of the lard market continues, of which we have some doubt, higher prices for cottonseed oil would come about sooner than is otherwise probable.

The supplies of the cottonseed oil are steadily falling off on the increased consumption of the compound makers. When the pure lard market is ready for a permanent rise in prices, as it will be probably before the mid-summer season, upon a basis alluded to further along in this review, the prices of compounds could be easily advanced, whereby decidedly higher cottonseed oil prices would be justified. After a few weeks of ordinary consumption, such as now had, the supply positions of the cotton oil should be much more than now in favor of sellers. The prices of the compounds are now pretty generally at 7½@8½c. The packers, as distinct from the leading companies, are not especially interested in buying the cottonseed oil. Some bidding has been done by the packers of 45c. for bleaching grade at the West in tanks; 46c. is asked. In Texas 45c. is asked for the bleaching grade.

There is absence of export demand. Moderate quantities are, however, steadily going out to Europe on old contracts. Essentially all of the European markets are quoted lower than the lay down cost from this country. There is pointed out inability to buy materially in Europe at their quoted prices by the taking of supplies hence on maturing contracts at the difference in prices. All of the oil now being delivered on contracts with the foreign markets would show good profits by sales in this country.

Prospective export demands are much in line with the possibilities noted for them in the previous week. Further demand from Rotterdam and north of Europe markets may be counted upon, for the edible grades, before the new crop season. It is improbable that the other trades of Europe will buy further material quantities in the remainder of the season in this country, except as England, on its diminished production, may have to get further supplies here for its regular distributive needs. The trading, therefore, in cottonseed oil rests, and will rest, in the remainder of the season, practically upon home demands. Our belief is that the requirements of the home compound makers, bakers and for miscellaneous purposes, will use up the supply before the new crop season.

The trading in the options, at present, is essentially in July and September. In the former month the trading, while moderate, seems to be in the interest, as before remarked of refiners, but as well, to protect contracts. The July is being steadily liquidated. The assumption that before July the month's option will be well liquidated is of a more positive order for the week. Sprightly movements of prices could supervene the July liquidation. The September option has attention in switching contracts from July and in new demands. Indeed, all new demands are for September and October.

The mills have been placing the crude oil steadily, necessarily in limited quantities on small holdings, at firm prices. Sales have been 4 to 6 tanks in the Southeast at 39c., and 20 tanks in the Valley at 39c.

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The new cotton crop prospects are stirring a little interest, but they have not proved a marked market factor. The Southeast sections seem to be getting along all right with the cotton crop. The Southwest, however, is having hard luck in heavy rains and floods. Replanting is being done in some sections of the Southwest. Unless cotton crop prospects in a few weeks prove of an exceptionally bright order the cottonseed oil supply for the early fall season's use will be figured upon with more alarm than at present.

The fact of a growth of business in manufactured goods in this country and Europe, with increasing consumption of raw materials, has no especial significance, for the present, in connection with the cotton oil market. Substitutes for cottonseed oil at relatively more favorable prices are being more freely used than usual by soapmakers. It would be apparent that cottonseed oil at over 6c. per pound would have unimportant attention from soapmakers, except as required for the make of special soaps. It is true that tallow prices are steadily advancing, because of short supplies of cattle. But the tallow is even now cheaper in price than the cottonseed oil. In most seasons tallow is $\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound higher value than the cottonseed oil. The tallow prices would be markedly higher were it not for the abundant supplies of palm oil at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound. The New York city hogshead tallow was sold this week at 5c., or a gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on the sale of the week before.

The bakers' use of cottonseed oil is of a brisk order, as well that the leading compound makers are using freer supplies of the oil. There has been nothing done, for the week, with the Eastern fish packing interests.

The Hull (England) market for cottonseed oil has advanced about 3d., and is quoted at 24s. The linseed markets of England are at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. rise for the week, under increasing consumption. La Plata linseed is quoted in London at 42s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for June and July shipments, and linseed oil at 24s.

The weather conditions over the West for the corn crop are watched closely by the cottonseed traders, in possibilities from them of the lard market, with consequent rate of consumption of the cottonseed oil. They have been of a poor order from sections that have had too much rain and cooler weather.

The corn crop is now practically planted. As some portions of the corn planting was done later in the season than usual more concern than ordinarily over early in the season unfavorable weather news comes about.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

The lard market has been, at times, a little sensitive to the corn crop reports. At this writing there is an advancing tendency for the lard. But the lard market has, in our opinion, poor prospect of permanently bullish movements for the near future, unless corn crop weather should prove of a more serious order. The supplies of the lard are too large for maintenance of bullish prices against the ordinary other market news. It looks to us, barring consideration of possible effect from corn crop reports, as if the lard market would fluctuate only moderately in the near future, although continued unfavorable corn crop weather would tend to

enhance the present bullishness for the lard market. With, however, a probable materially modified production of the lard from this along to the fall months, a chance will be had to work down the liberal accumulated stocks of the lard, and that probably some time in July there would be pronounced strength to the market for it.

On Saturday (6th) steady and quiet market. Sales 500 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ % @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 bbls. August, $48\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $48\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; good off yellow June, 43 @ $46\frac{1}{2}$ c.; off yellow, $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ $46\frac{1}{2}$ c.; winter yellow, 48 @ 50 c.; summer white, 48 @ 52 c.

Sales the day before had been 1,500 bbls. prime yellow July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. September, 49c.

On Monday firm market; moderate trading. Sales 300 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. September, 49c.; 100 bbls. October, 45c. Closing prices for prime crude yellow: June, $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 48 @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Tuesday continued dullness, except in protecting contracts; barely changed prices. Sales 2,100 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. September, $48\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. August, $48\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, 48 @ $48\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.; good off yellow, June, $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ $46\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Wednesday protracted dullness caused a decline of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $47\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices for prime yellow: June, 46 @ 47 c.; July, 47 @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $48\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 48 @ $48\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ $44\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 39 @ 40 c. After the last "call" sales 400 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 700 bbls. do. $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Thursday advanced early $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; more active. Sales then 300 bbls. prime yellow, July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. September, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 500 bbls. October, $44\frac{1}{2}$ @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c. The firmness continued through the day. Further sales 100 bbls. July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. September, $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. October, $45\frac{1}{2}$ c. Closing prices: June, $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July, $47\frac{1}{2}$ @ $47\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August, $48\frac{1}{2}$ @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September, 49 @ $49\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 45 @ $45\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, $39\frac{1}{2}$ @ $40\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: R. Grill, Hamburg; F. Vernon Thomson, London; L. C. Ganzel, Berlin; A. T. Robertson, Sydney, Australia; E. F. Newing, Galveston; Wm. Beatty, Minneapolis; Edward S. Sheridan, F. P. Frazier, J. R. Dorval, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: Alfred B. Smith, George Grovenhorst.

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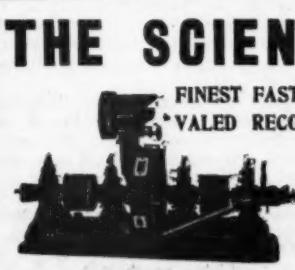
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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 10, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07 were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	Since Week.	Same Period Bbls.	For Sept. 1, 1907.	1906-07. Bbls.	Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	222	3,771	2,755	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil ..	—	76	—
Alesund, Norway	—	25	5	—	Guanatambo, Cuba	—	20	—	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	204	6,976	6,263
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	150	—	—	Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14	Rosario, Argentine Republic	382	119	—
Abo, Russia	—	—	20	—	Hamburg, Germany	125	9,400	2,410	Rotterdam, Holland	37,052	22,192	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	21	71	—	Havana, Cuba	38	855	5,008	St. Croix, West Indies	5	65	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	—	51	—	Havre, France	—	26,502	15,599	St. Johns, N. F.	—	125	48
Alexandria, Egypt	—	8,652	568	—	Helsingfors, Finland	—	40	—	St. Kitts, West Indies	10	160	121
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,031	7,339	—	Hull, England	—	175	125	St. Lucia, West Indies	—	194	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	55	468	—	Inagua, West Indies	—	78	—	St. Martins, West Indies	—	101	—
Amapala, Honduras	—	—	8	—	Jamaica, Sweden	—	55	—	St. Thomas, West Indies	5	12	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	36	483	—	Kalmar, Sweden	—	6,340	1,975	Salonica, Turkey	—	1,003	—
Antofagasta, Chile	—	143	—	Kingston, West Indies	—	100	600	Samana, San Domingo	—	10	21	
Antwerp, Belgium	25	5,688	2,395	—	Koengsberg, Germany	935	1,400	—	Sanchez, San Domingo	485	213	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	7	20	—	Kustendil, Roumania	—	10	—	San Domingo City, San Dom.	2,031	2,151	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	394	78	—	Lagos, Portugal	—	443	166	Santiago, Cuba	—	3	—
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	15	—	Leith, Scotland	50	1,723	3,443	Santos, Brazil	221	1,463	—
Azua, West Indies	—	—	269	—	Levanto, Italy	—	125	—	Savannillo, Colombia	1,580	3,059	—
Babia, Brazil	—	93	—	Liverpool, England	—	6,168	1,824	Sekondi, West Africa	—	4	—	
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,111	891	—	London, England	5	9,723	5,562	Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Belruit, Syria	—	163	—	Lorenzo Marquez, E. Africa	—	—	—	Smyrna, Turkey	—	240	—	
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	125	—	Maceio, Brazil	—	—	Southampton, England	1,460	924	—	
Berbice, Br. Guiana	—	—	84	—	Macoris, San Domingo	—	639	1,011	Stavanger, Norway	440	170	—
Bergen, Norway	25	765	675	—	Madras, India	—	5	—	Stettin, Germany	2,674	6,004	—
Bissau, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	18	—	Malmö, Sweden	—	360	240	Stockholm, Sweden	290	80	—
Bombay, India	—	—	142	—	Malta, Island of	739	3,346	2,349	Sydney, Australia	120	16	—
Bone, Algeria	—	1,030	675	—	Manchester, England	—	1,738	3,350	Talcahuano, Chile	—	202	—
Bordeaux, France	125	4,606	1,095	—	Manzanillo, Cuba	—	20	—	Tampico, Mexico	—	6	—
Braila, Roumania	—	75	100	—	Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	28	51	Tangier, Morocco	—	100	—
Bremen, Germany	—	1,024	490	—	Maranhao, Brazil	—	6	—	Tonsberg, Norway	—	225	—
Bremervhaven, Germany	—	50	15	—	Marseille, France	135,259	45,232	—	Trebizond, Armenia	357	—	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	—	24	—	Martinique, West Indies	—	1,831	11,428	Trieste, Austria	6,845	2,206	—
Bristol, England	—	135	75	—	Massawa, Arabia	—	170	57	Trinidad, Island of	531	260	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	46	7,755	1,456	—	Matacas, West Indies	—	5	583	Tunis, Algeria	—	350	—
Bucharest, Roumania	—	80	—	Melbourne, Australia	—	332	76	Valetta, Maltese Island	453	125	—	
Calabar, Cuba	—	11	—	Messina, Sicily	—	47	—	Vilparaiso, Chile	27	723	4,657	
Callao, Peru	—	84	9	—	Mexico, Mexico	—	—	—	Venice, Italy	13,006	10,002	—
Calcutta, India	—	4	—	Mollendo, Peru	—	8	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	315	113	—	
Campeche, Mexico	—	34	—	Montego Bay, West Indies	—	6	13	Victoria, Brazil	—	10	—	
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,730	1,875	—	Montevideo, Uruguay	3,572	4,446	—	Wellington, New Zealand	53	168	—
Cardenas, Cuba	—	11	—	Nantes, France	—	100	—	Yokohama, Japan	—	103	48	
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	—	Naples, Italy	—	610	540	Totals	2,303	388,381	226,821	
Cayenne, French Colony	476	345	—	Newcastle, England	—	250	40	From New Orleans	—	—	—	
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—	Nuevitas, Cuba	—	25	56	Antwerp, Belgium	7,241	12,011	—	
Celba, Honduras	—	113	—	Oran, Algeria	—	2,669	1,318	Belfast, Ireland	3,375	465	—	
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	—	Oruro, Brasil	—	—	Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—		
Christiania, Norway	2,825	525	—	Panama, Panama	105	—	Bordeaux, France	—	775	—		
Christiansand, Norway	—	175	75	Para, Brazil	—	—	Bremen, Germany	1,990	5,865	—		
Clenfuegos, Cuba	—	101	274	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	40	—	Bristol, England	—	525	—		
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	209	55	Pernambuco, Brazil	—	1,983	—	Christiania, Norway	3,763	600	—	
Colon, Panama	47	985	1,061	Phillipville, Algeria	—	131	—	Colon, Panama	5	513	—	
Conakry, Africa	—	5	29	Piraeus, Greece	20	—	Copenhagen, Denmark	9,350	4,425	—		
Constantinople, Turkey	125	6,054	125	Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	40	—	Dublin, Ireland	290	845	—	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	931	275	Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	88	69	Dunkirk, France	—	350	—	
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	91	197	Port au Prince, West Indies	67	—	Genoa, Italy	3,735	752	—		
Cork, Ireland	—	260	—	Port Barrios, C. A.	4	—	Glasgow, Scotland	1,630	2,300	—		
Cristobal, Panama	5	123	9	Port Cabello, Venezuela	28	12	Hamburg, Germany	30,026	19,327	—		
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	28	100	Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	55	—	Havana, Cuba	110	3,723	2,334		
Dakar, W. Africa	—	20	—	Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	239	172	Havre, France	—	3,932	12,471	
Dantsig, Germany	—	1,275	2,133	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	—	Hull, England	—	—	135		
Dedengatch, Turkey	—	75	—	Port Natal, Cape Colony	863	183	Liverpool, England	380	19,953	15,229		
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	119	62	Port of Spain, West Indies	10	10	London, England	—	13,030	14,425		
Demarara, British Guiana	24	1,864	1,547	Port Said, Egypt	—	132	—	Manchester, England	1,530	1,026	—	
Dominica, West Indies	—	—	24	Progresso, Mexico	273	12	Marseille, France	—	18,300	21,200		
Drontheim, Norway	—	125	180	Puerto Plata, San Domingo	2,106	218	Newcastle, England	—	200	—		
Dublin, Ireland	—	800	1,740	Ravena, Italy	97	1,807	Port Barrios, Central America	—	—	131		
Dundee, Scotland	—	100	—	Riga, Russia	—	7	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	81,240	99,276	
Dunedo, New Zealand	—	—	37	Scientific Meal Mill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunkirk, France	225	2,035	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Flume, Austria	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fort de France, West Indies	—	321	1,223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fredericksburg, Norway	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fremantle, Australia	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Galatz, Roumania	—	3,061	2,375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Genoa, Italy	90	11,851	12,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	252	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gibara, Cuba	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gibraltar, Spain	—	250	8,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glasgow, Scotland	—	12,643	3,478	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Goncalves, Haiti	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	299	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Granada, Spain	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grenada, West Indies	—	72	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



Scientific Meal Mill

THE SCIENTIFIC MEAL MILL

FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALLED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" TO 36".

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Established 1878

Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	617	—
Trieste, Austria	—	450	100
Tripoli, Africa	—	1,733	—
Venice, Italy	—	100	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	70	1,713	493
Totals	560	207,174	216,118

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	730	100
Bremen, Germany	—	—	400
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	500
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	8,116
Havana, Cuba	—	—	450
Liverpool, England	—	—	1,000
London, England	—	1,020	500
Marseilles, France	—	1,100	—
Rasul, Russia	—	—	400
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,786	49,912
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	00
Vera Cruz	3,440	10,067	9,983
Totals	3,440	30,383	62,747

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	710
Bremen, Germany	—	300	200
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	150
Glasgow, Scotland	—	275	150
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	3,140
Havre, France	—	1,730	600
Liverpool, England	—	100	600
Rotterdam, Holland	—	3,630	5,458
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	50
Totals	—	7,110	10,704

From Philadelphia.

Christiansia, Norway	—	—	75
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	800	475
Hamburg, Germany	—	730	612
Liverpool, England	—	51	—

Totals	—	1,081	1,162
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From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	27	27
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	53
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	120
Bergen, Norway	—	208	27
Bremen, Germany	—	108	9,405
Christiansia, Norway	—	2,321	1,297
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	104	53
Drontheim, Norway	—	266	—
Genoa, Italy	—	106	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	735	323
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,271	4,892
Havre, France	—	3,960	5,147
Kalmar, Sweden	—	9,310	2,592
Liverpool, England	—	59	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	525	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	323	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	36,345	55,187
Stavanger, Norway	—	233	306
Stettin, Germany	—	—	54
Stockholm, Sweden	—	107	54
Tonsberg, Norway	—	163	55
Trieste, Austria	—	450	106
Venice, Italy	—	374	423
Totals	—	57,075	74,921

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	300
Liverpool, England	—	100	3,000
London, England	—	25	56
Rotterdam, Holland	—	187	200

Totals	—	282	3,646
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From All Other Ports.

Canada	4	15,720	16,503
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	200

Totals	4	15,720	17,003
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Recapitulation.

From New York	2,303	388,381	226,821
From New Orleans	560	207,174	216,118
From Galveston	3,440	20,383	71,747
From Baltimore	—	7,110	11,067
From Philadelphia	—	1,081	1,162
From Savannah	—	57,075	74,921
From Newport News	—	262	3,646
From all other ports	4	15,720	17,003

Totals	6,307	707,192	628,176
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GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 16.)

annual convention of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia. I say this with all sincerity, for has not this been our banner year from every point of view since our organization? With no intention to reflect on any other State association, it must be admitted that most of them are simply known as a branch of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. But what is the case as regards the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia? While a branch of the Inter-State Association, and we are all proud to be affiliated with such a worthy

organization, yet our Association, by reason of its accomplishments, stands out as a leader in all things that pertain to the advancement and general welfare of the industry we all love.

"When we adjourned our third annual convention last June we had a total membership of 168, eight of which joined during the convention. Since then we have had three resignations, none of which were oil mills. We have taken in as new members five mills, two refineries and 38 brokers, supply houses, etc., or a total of 45. This gives us a total membership of 209, being the largest State oil mill association. Texas is the next largest, having about 150 members. Out of a total of 140 oil mills in the State there are only eight that are not members. We have been diligent in our efforts to secure them and still hope to. In addition we have the largest representation in the Inter-State Association, Georgia having 62 members, with Texas second, having 61. Our Association had the largest attendance upon the recent Inter-State Convention at Louisville, leading Texas, who had the second largest, by fourteen.

"We are pre-eminently the leading State association and deservedly so. One might ask why we occupy this enviable position. It is due to the loyalty and untiring efforts of its members, who have ever been ready and anxious to give their time, energy or money should the need arise that might require either or all."

Secretary Wallace thanked the members for their loyalty and energy. He referred to the success of the Rules Committee and of the publicity department, especially of the composition contest and the education of the public to the use of cottonseed meal as a feed for work stock. In concluding he quoted from a letter recently received from the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture, T. G. Hudson, as follows: "The work of your Association along educational lines has been of great value to our people and the State of Georgia in general. Our pure food bulletin will be ready for distribution within the next few weeks, and we will have several interesting matters for the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and which put the value of cotton seed products not only on a par with the best and cheapest feed for live stock, but superior to any other feed for cattle."

It was announced that Secretary Wallace's absence was due to the fact that he was to be married on Wednesday. Under the circumstances the convention excused him. W. M. Hutchinson of Atlanta, one of the best-liked and hardest-working members, was chosen as acting secretary. The report of Treasurer Thomas Eggleston was read, and showed that the financial standing of the organization was better than at this time last year, despite the fact that the work of the organization was being pushed forward in every available way, with resulting heavy expenses.

The roll call was dispensed with, and the reception of new members was next in order. The organization already had a membership of 209, and this was increased by ten new members joining, making a total of 219 members, the largest of any State organization of cotton seed men.

Value of Seed to the South.

The first set address of the convention was that by Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the Georgia Agricultural College, on "The Relation of Cotton Seed to the Economic Development of the South." In an introductory way Dr. Soule said:

"The South owes her splendid industrial development, rapidly increasing wealth and future prosperity to cottonseed. For many years the lint was regarded as the only valuable part of the cotton plant, and while it is true that it constitutes seven-eighths of the present value of the crop, the seed is becoming yearly more and more important as we come to understand its many virtues and interpret the various uses to which it can be put in the arts and sciences. When the still unappreciated potential power of cottonseed is fully mast-

ered, it will occupy a place of much higher relative importance in the eyes of the industrial world than it does today.

"From the crude products of cottonseed is garnered wealth to the extent of \$800,000,000 a year. Through the skillful manipulation of man assisted by the magic of the loom, the value of the crop is multiplied many times, a single pound of raw material sometimes being manufactured into fabrics worth a thousand dollars. No other seed planted in the soil returns so much gold; no other seed provides profitable employment for so large a rural population and stimulates industrial activity in so many different channels. There is ample reason for pausing long enough in the mad rush which characterizes our American business life to consider the potential power which cottonseed exerts on the industrial and economic development of the South.

"The history of cottonseed reads like a romance. In 1860 there were but seven establishments manufacturing cottonseed oil in the United States; there are now about eight hundred. Previous to 1860 cottonseed was considered of little value; in fact, in many instances was looked upon as a nuisance. For many years it was allowed to rot behind the gin house, or was thrown into streams; anything to get rid of it. Its value as a foodstuff had not been realized at that time. Its value as a source of fertility was not recognized for many years, though later it was used very extensively for this purpose, and unfortunately, a large part of the crop is still so used today.

"With the discovery of the high feeding value of the meal and the nutritive qualities of the oil, the business of manufacturing the seed has made tremendous strides, and in a period of about fifty years the capital invested has risen from practically nothing to one hundred million dollars, and the value of the seed and its by-products to an equal amount. The exports of the meal and oil alone now aggregate annually more than thirty millions of dollars. At the present time about sixty-three per cent. of the seed is crushed, so that the business may still be said to be in its infancy. Moreover, it is doubtful if one-half of the potential energy of cottonseed is obtained at the present time.

"The future possibilities of the business, therefore, are almost limitless, and though the development of the oil mill industry has had a marvelous influence on the South, it may justly be anticipated that its future influence will be even more marked."

Details of the Discussion.

Dr. Soule then proceeded to take up his subject in detail. He discussed the influence of the seed on the crop yield, the interest of the mills in better seed, the influence of variety in the selection of seed, the draft on soil fertility and the waste of cotton seed in planting. He showed what the products of a ton of seed would be in crude oil, meal, linters, hulls and waste, and demonstrated how the value of these constituents might be doubled. The present value of these by-products was \$20.72, compared to the \$44.82 which might be secured by intelligent manipulation. He tabulated the losses on cottonseed by-products due to seed not crushed, wasted, loss due to bad condition, to failure to extract all oil, to loss in yield of meal, fertilizer or food value, etc.

He took up the subject of utilizing cottonseed products on the farm—hulls and meal especially—the importance of developing animal industries, feeding cottonseed meal to horses, to beef cattle, to dairy cattle, to sheep, to swine. The fertilizing value of cottonseed meal was also exhaustively discussed, as was that as to when the farmer should sell and when he should utilize his seed. He gave a summary of recent investigations with cottonseed meal as a source of nitrogen and as a foodstuff, and in concluding said:

Dr. Soule's Conclusion.

"While much has been learned about cottonseed and its by-products and the advance made in the development of the industry is

certainly phenomenal, there is much yet to be accomplished. Not over one-third of the value of the crop is being obtained at present. At least 40 per cent. of the seed is retained on the farm, which constitutes an extravagant and unjustifiable waste. The meal brings less than half the actual return it is capable of yielding under intelligent management. The oil sells for much below its value, while the benefits to be derived from the breeding and selection of improved strains of seed are almost limitless. Investigations with reference to the utilization of cottonseed products as food for man, beast and plant are among the most pressing needs of the hour. The time has come when every man interested in the welfare and progress of the South should be fully informed of these facts, and his interest and sympathy secured in arousing proper public appreciation of the vast benefits which cotton seed is still destined to exert on the economic and industrial development of the Southern States."

Following Dr. Soule, Prof. B. H. Rawl, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke at length on "The True Feeding Value of Cottonseed Meal and Hulls." His address was delivered without manuscript, except for tables and comparisons. He devoted his time to impressing on his hearers the importance of educating the farmers on livestock farming and feeding livestock. He stated that in feeding cottonseed products was the secret of profitable work in this direction, and that so long as cottonseed meal was not fed the farmers and consumers would continue to lose money.

At the conclusion of Prof. Rawl's address the convention adjourned for luncheon. The afternoon session was short, the first paper being the publicity report of Ernest E. Dallis, of Atlanta, who handles this feature of the work of the association. It showed that great good had been accomplished by the system followed by Dr. Dallis.

J. H. Fulford, of Dawson, Ga., discussed the subject of feed: "Cottonseed Meal and Hulls as Horse Feed" from the standpoint of a practical man at home. This will appear in next week's issue of *The National Provisioner*.

The last address of the afternoon was that of A. P. Coles, of Atlanta, on "Transportation and Exchange," in which he discussed problems confronting the organization in this particular, and he was given attentive hearing throughout his speech. He advocated many important changes in railroad management, shipments, etc., and some of his recommendations will probably be considered and acted on by the crushers.

Second Day's Session

The second day of the meeting was opened by an address delivered by Mr. S. T. Carter, of Augusta, the subject of which was "Suggestions of Remedies to Improve some Business Inconsistencies in Handling Our Raw Material." His address was mainly devoted to the reckless manner in which seed were handled by the producer and the unreliable buyer. He also called attention to the fact that the cottonseed in its raw state was the only product of the soil marketed in quantities without some grading being given it. There was no question in the minds of the audience but that Mr. Carter struck a keynote with his talk.

Dr. Charles Herty, of the University of North Carolina, made an interesting scientific address directing the attention of the oil mill men to the necessity of determining the amount of oil in seed, and by actual experiments conducted before the audience he demonstrated how easily this could be done in a simple manner by any mill man. Dr. Herty's address was along a new line of great interest and importance, and there was considerable comment on it. (It will be found in full on page 20 of this issue of *The National Provisioner*).

Capt. J. Rice Smith, of Richmond, Va., was down for an address, but he had pressing engagements which prevented him from attending. The same was true of J. L. Benton, of Monticello, Ga.

Following the addresses given above the general business of the convention was disposed of and the ordinary details of minor nature were handled. These consisted in reports of committees appointed to handle the reports of officers and in each instance they were favorable.

At this juncture public announcement was made of the gift of a magnificent silver pitcher, appropriately engraved, to Secretary Fielding Wallace of the Association, who was to be married on Wednesday, June 10. The gift is a splendid testimonial of the esteem in which the Augusta man is held by the Association. Telegrams of congratulation were sent him by many of the members present, and one from the Association itself. A similar communication was sent to former Secretary J. L. Benton, who is also soon to become a benedict.

The Election of Officers.

The election of officers was the next on the program and a committee of five was appointed to nominate them. The election resulted as follows: President, W. H. McKenzie, Montezuma, Ga.; vice-president, R. S. Patillo, Macon, Ga.; secretary, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; treasurer, Thomas Eggleston, Atlanta, Ga. The governing board was named as follows: M. S. Harper, W. H. Schroeder, J. B. Aycock, Claud Douthit, and G. L. Riley. The Association adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Interstate Association in place of the rules governing the State organization heretofore. There were only a few minor changes to be made in order to suit the State organization. One of the touching incidents of the meeting was the resolution on the death of Mr. A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta, who was a moving spirit in the organization during his lifetime. Mr. L. A. Ransom introduced a resolution thanking the teachers and school superintendents of Georgia for the interest shown in the recent composition contests in which the children of Georgia entered. The essays were on various topics concerning cottonseed and there were four prizes, all given by the State association.

Mr. Geo. F. Tenille, of Savannah, introduced a resolution asking the cooperation of the allied interests of the cotton oil people in having the unit of oil hereafter made in pounds instead of in gallons.

Votes of thanks were extended to the various speakers of the convention, including all who were invited to make addresses. Mayor W. H. Sebring, of Jacksonville; Mr. A. P. Coles, of Atlanta, and Dr. J. B. Ley, of Jacksonville, were made honorary members of the association. A vote of thanks was extended to the members of the press for the work done in a general way in promoting the interests of the industry through the various trade journals of the country. The Continental hotel at Atlantic Beach, where the convention was assembled, was voted thanks, and especially to manager Bemis for his many courtesies. Many of the delegates remained over for several days to enjoy the Florida scenes and life at the beach. All left with the impression that the fourth annual convention was one of the most profitable in the history of the organization, and no doubt the meeting next year will be planned on a more extensive scale than ever.

PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

The following members of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and visitors registered during the first day of the convention: B. H. Rawl, Washington, D. C., of the Bureau of Animal Industry; H. G. Brown, Baltimore, Md., president of Maryland Coal and Coke Company; R. S. Salas, Savannah, Ga., Standard Fuel Supply Company; W. M. McDonald, St. Augustine, Fla.; Thomas T. Elmore, Jacksonville, Fla., Taylor Brokerage Company; Frank E. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., Taylor Brokerage Company; T. R. Cain, Alabama Cotton Oil Company, Montgomery, Ala.; J. E. Pemberton, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Ft. Gaines, Ga.; C. T. Mobley, Monroe Oil Mills, Monroe, Ga.; O. N. Malone, Florida Cotton Oil Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. W. Rice, Farmers' Cotton Oil Com-

pany, Americus, Ga.; J. R. Boyleton, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Augusta, Ga.; J. Strupper, Georgia Cotton Oil Company, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Myrick, Jr., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.; John L. Fonda, Florida Manufacturing Company, Madison, Fla.; J. A. Myrick, Sr., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.; W. M. Burton, Florida Manufacturing Company, Madison, Fla.; C. L. McMillin, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cordele, Ga.; R. E. Rose, Tallahassee, Fla.; O. A. Bowens, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Macon, Ga.; Wm. J. Young, Gaylock Packing Company, New Orleans, Fla.; John B. Ley, honorary; J. P. Clarkson, Jacksonville Times-Union; J. C. McAuliffe, Augusta, Ga.; John F. Dennis, Elberton Oil Mills, Elberton, Ga.; Geo. P. Welch, Lombard Iron Works, Augusta, Ga.; John A. Thompson, Winder Oil Mills, Winder, Ga.; H. S. Walsh, Gulf Bag Works, New Orleans, La.; J. H. Ivey, Ivey-Jelks Company, Macon, Ga.; John W. Heath, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Talbotton, Ga.; Joe J. Reynolds, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Waynesboro, Ga.; J. H. Benton, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Lavonia, Ga.; John B. Wier, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Athens, Ga.; R. S. Patillo, McCaw Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.; J. H. Fulford, Farmers' Oil Company, Dawson, Ga.; J. E. Houseal, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Cedartown, Ga.; W. O. Brown, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; W. D. S. Sheppard, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Commerce, Ga.; J. W. Hohenstein, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Savannah, Ga.; E. H. Elleby, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Hutchinson, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. W. LeMore, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Acworth, Ga.; M. E. Gray, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Columbus, Ga.; Samuel R. Quiney, Home Mixture Guano Company, Columbus, Ga.; F. B. Brooks, Home Mixture Guano Company, Columbus, Ga.; L. J. Abbott, Home Mixture Guano Company, Columbus, Ga.; Arthur Bussey, Home Mixture Guano Company, Columbus, Ga.; S. T. Carter, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Augusta, Ga.; P. E. Brown, Hughesboro Cotton Oil Company, Hughesboro, Ala.; J. I. Bronson, D. W. Hill & Company, Macon, Ga.; W. D. Fowler, Senoia Oil Mills, Senoia, Ga.; R. A. Kelley, Tennille Oil Mills, Tennille, Ga.; C. A. Whitehead, Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Sebring, Mayor of Jacksonville; N. J. Wooding, Atlanta, Ga.; W. P. Kennon, Augusta, Ga.; H. H. Richardson, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. C. Austin, Vidalia, Ga.; E. P. M. Benny, Atlanta, Ga.; S. A. Corker, Atlanta, Ga.; W. D. Nash, Atlanta, Ga.; M. E. Burts, Dublin, Ga.; W. M. Cook, Pelham, Ga.; R. E. Cook, Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; O. J. Jelks, Quitman, Ga.; T. R. Talmadge, Forsythe, Ga.; H. C. Powell, Chattanooga, Ga.; J. R. Forrester, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Gleason, Savannah, Ga.; H. C. Randolph, Atlanta, Ga.; F. W. McKie, Louisville, Ky.; S. A. Ernstein, Amsterdam, Ga.; J. M. Diffee, Bainbridge, Ga.; A. J. McGuire, Macon, Ga.; P. S. Malone, Atlanta, Ga.; Thos. C. Law, Atlanta, Ga.; T. C. Jeffers, Sylvester, Ga.; Geo. W. Dykes, Ozark, Ala.; M. S. Harper, Atlanta, Ga.; C. Douthit, Augusta, Ga.; P. D. McCarley, Elberton, Ga.; A. O. Blalock, Fayetteville, Ga.; L. R. Thompson, Arlington, Ga.; D. A. Carter, Americus, Ga.

S. & S. AT PORTLAND.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has formally announced the completion of plans for the establishment of a new and extensive packing plant at Portland, Ore. The company has been canvassing the entire far western territory for a year, and has finally decided on the Portland location, which gives it direct access to Alaskan and Oriental markets, as well as far western markets. This completes a continent-wide chain of plants—New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Portland.

Chicago Section

Bugs asks: "On what side of a jug is the handle?"

Fairbanks is wearing rubber boots while in Chicago.

The plot thickens, the allies stand together, while Roosevelt and Taft are sawing wood.

If Mr. Altrock, of the Sox, don't watch out he will spoil the big noise over on Wabash avenue.

It would be interesting to know who Rockefeller and Cardinal Logue talked about when they got together last week.

Something will surely happen when the various trusts which own Africa get President Roosevelt down there hunting big game.

Having made a careful examination of the nominees—prospective, willing, and so on—we know a number who are already out of the running.

Some of the doctors having left, good substitutes to look after their patients have decided to stay for the big show in the main tent next week.

That doctor who said that the sun was not bad for blondes has evidently never seen a blonde complexion that had been carelessly left out in the sun.

It is understood that Senator Bailey, of Texas, has injured his palate by doing too much speaking in public. Bailey's words are hot; perhaps his palate is burned.

If you run into a fellow on the street who is all puffed up and looks as though he hasn't an enemy in the world, you can make a safe bet with yourself that he has a ticket to the convention.

Health Commissioner Evans ate a sample of Bubbly Creek water the other day, just to show he wan't afraid. They are going to try it on the Aldermen next, as soon as they can blast enough to go around.

The United States Department of Agriculture has found a cure for hog cholera by immunization, affected by injecting blood of a sick hog into the veins of a well one, plus the serum of an immune animal, producing a vaccine—guaranteeing immunity.

G. E. Harper, formerly chief clerk at the Galeswood, Ill., transfer station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, has been

appointed live stock agent of that line, with headquarters at the Union Stock Yards. Mr. Harper succeeds the late E. W. Jorden, who died of apoplexy a few weeks ago. Mr. Harper assumed his new duties on Monday and received a warm welcome from many of the local traders.

The Armour scholarships, amounting to \$500, won by the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University at the last International Live Stock exposition, have been divided into scholarships of \$100 each, and awarded to the five following students: G. C. Portz, New Comerstown, Ohio; L. L. Mowls, Waynesburg, Ohio; T. D. Phillips, Richwood, Ohio; G. E. Boltz, Stone Creek, Ohio; M. D. Moore, Salem, Ohio. These appointments were made by a committee of the faculty to young men who seemed to be clearly belonging to the class for which Mr. Armour established these scholarships. All of them were in part or entirely self-supporting in their college work and have made very creditable records as students.

BEEF FROM URUGUAY.

There was a report in Washington this week that Chicago is buying beef from Uruguay. The newspaper men got the story from an attache of the Uruguayan legation at Washington, and swallowed it without even winking. It was a sample of the average daily newspaper idea of the meat situation.

COTTON MEAL IN DENMARK.

(Continued from page 17.)

In case of prohibition of export, blockade, hostilities, or any act of God, preventing the fulfillment of this contract, same or any unfulfilled part thereof to be canceled.

Aarhus, 18th May, 1908.

The buyer. The agent. The seller.

Points on Handling Cargoes.

Aarhus, the principal city of the province of Jutland, the largest consuming province of Denmark, seems to offer advantages for American exporters which have been neglected, as I can find only a few of them represented here, and the largest portion of our exports come through this port. Frequently full cargoes of cottonseed cake are sold to be discharged at one, two or three ports, as the case may be, and one of the conditions sometimes demanded by the buyers is that seller guarantees that no other

oil cake is to be discharged from the same steamer at his port, but this condition is rarely demanded on a contract for less than 1,500 tons.

Weights are taken by sworn government weighers, which seems satisfactory, and there is very little complaint among the receivers on this score. It has been agreed among the wholesale dealers in Denmark that where a cargo is discharged for more than one buyer, and at one or more ports, the weights of all the different lots shall be equalized through a sort of clearing house, and if the full cargo holds out within 1 per cent. of invoice weight there is no reclamation on American shippers; but when there is a loss exceeding 1 per cent. I am told each shipper has to stand a reclamation in proportion to the amount of his shipment on the steamer. This agreement was made necessary by the indiscriminate loading at American ports, especially of cargoes destined for more than one port on this side.

How Samples Are Drawn.

Samples are usually drawn by representatives of both buyer and seller, three samples from each lot, and where differences arise sealed samples are sent to Copenhagen for arbitration, and I am told the Copenhagen arbitration committee is appointed by the association and not selected by the parties at difference, as is the case at other ports. It is customary for American exporters to employ agents to attend to the sampling of their shipments, and there are firms who make this business a specialty, as well as supervising the weights where no government weigher is furnished. The charge for this work is quite small, from 4 to 5 cents per ton, according to the volume of business. I would recommend that this feature be attended to by those entering the export business.

The foregoing explanations will show further the necessity of proper separation and loading of lots; for instance, a lot destined for the first port of discharge should not be loaded in the bottom of the hold, for the buyer would not get a pound of his goods, but might just as likely get a lot of inferior stuff, and the reverse is also possible. It very rarely happens that a cargo destined for more than one port is discharged exactly according to bill of lading marks, unless the full cargo is from one shipper. If the American exporters can induce the stevedores to load their shipments properly much good will be accomplished and trouble prevented not only here but at all ports.

[A list of individuals, firms and corporations engaged in the feed and grain business in Denmark, either as agents, dealers or importers, is furnished by Mr. Perkins and filed with the Bureau of Manufactures.]

Government Inspection
requires your packing house to have the most
Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements
TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

W. J. GIBSON & CO.,
240 La Salle Street CHICAGO.
TALLOW, GREASE, STEARINE,
COTTON SEED OIL.
Blood, Tankage, Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Crack-
lings, Glue Stock and all Packing
House Products
Our Prices are Up to Date

S. J. WELLS
Commission Buyer of Live Hogs
189 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO
Refer to Live Stock Exchange National Bank.

W. P. ANDERSON & CO.
Commission Merchants
GRAINS and PROVISIONS
W. P. Anderson, President. W. L. Gregson, Vice-President
W. S. Booth, Secretary.
Members Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondence Solicited
Ground Floor, 12 Sherman St., CHICAGO, ILL.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There was no report from Kansas City to-day as to the number of cattle there, but reports were received that the water in the river was receding. Packers who have houses at Kansas City have been busy shipping all the hides possible of late, in case of any trouble from high water. Total sales of branded hides referred to yesterday are now estimated to have amounted to about 40,000 at the advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the packers are now closely sold up on branded hides with one or two exceptions. Native steers are also active and strong. One big packer recently sold four or five cars of June native steers at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. from Chicago and further sales of June natives amounting to about 16,000 have been made at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Texas steers are strong at the last advance and the market is quotable on the basis of the sales noted yesterday at 15c. for heavy, $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. for lights and $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extremes. Included in the sales of branded hides were several thousand Butt brands and Colorados and the advanced price of $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. was secured on these. Branded cows are firm at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c., at which price large sales were effected, as reported yesterday. Native cows are also stronger, but sales of these have not been large. One packer sold a car of June heavy native cows at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. along with a car of June light cows at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. Larger receipts of grass-fed cows are looked for. There is more inquiry for native bulls, but no sales have as yet been reported.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is firm with a good demand for about all kinds of late receipt hides. Upper leather tanners are looking for a good leather business this autumn and report considerable improvement already. The stock of hides is considerably smaller than at this time last year and this is especially true at outside country points. The market here is stronger than the Chicago dealers are willing to admit and they are not giving out any 8c. sales of cow hides, as they are anxious to prevent such information from getting out to country points and thus advancing the prices where they want to buy. Buffs are firm and considered quotable at fully 8c. and 7c. for late receipt lots, and dealers are not offering to sell any hides ahead at these prices. Dealers, however, would make sales at 8c. and 7c. to include hides on hand. Older lots of buffs running practically all long haired are offered at $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. and $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. and are slow of sale at these prices. Heavy cows are in the same position as buffs and firm at 8c. and 7c. for good late receipt lots. Extremes are also strong. Late receipt lots are held in some instances up to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., but the regular market is not considered quotable over $8\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. and

old long haired lots are obtainable at less. Heavy steers are strong at a range of $9@1\frac{1}{2}$ c. for regular countries, according to lots, and straight large butcher lots are not offered under 10c. Heavy bulls are firm at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. and $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS.—The market rules strong. Best Chicago cities are held at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. and ordinary cities are not salable over $13\frac{1}{4}$ c., although better stock will easily bring $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Countries are selling at $12\frac{1}{4}@13$ c. for good lots. Present receipt kips rule at $8@8\frac{1}{4}$ c., and if any veal kips were obtainable they would probably bring $10\frac{1}{2}@11$ c. Light calf are steady $9\frac{1}{2}c@8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SHEEPSKINS.—No further sales have been reported and the market is quotable as based on last transactions at $32\frac{1}{2}$ c. for packer shearlings as they run with 35c. asked for more and 40c. declined for selected shearlings with short wool stock thrown out. Country shearlings mostly bring $15@20$ c., as a rule, and some lots up to 25c. Country wool pelts quoted $75c@\$1$.

HORSE HIDES.—Tanners are talking lower prices owing to warmer weather and poorer quality and countries are only quoted at $\$3.00@\3.15 and cities at $\$3.10@\3.25 .

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales have been reported and offerings are moderate.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market is very strong with a further rise in values and cut-throat native steers selling here as high as Chicago stuck-throats. One packer has cleaned out his June native steers at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. estimated about 2,000 to 2,500. Another packer has sold about 3,000 June butt brands and Colorados at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. A sale of a car of bulls is reported at $8\frac{1}{2}c$. A local packer killing mostly in New Jersey is reported to have sold about 1,000 winter and spring spreadies at $12\frac{1}{4}$ or 13c. The market here is all cleaned up on spreadies to June 1st, excepting 2 or 3 cars, which are held by one packer.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and more active. Buyers are picking up all the hides they can secure at reasonable figures and some old lots of mostly long haired hides have been purchased at low figures, but other lots are held higher. One car of New York State long haired cows was sold here at $6\frac{1}{2}c$. flat with heavy bulls separate at 6c. flat and another car of similar hides sold at 7c. flat for the cows and 6c. flat for the heavy bulls. In connection with one of these cars of hides, a lot of 2,500 calfskins was sold at $\$1.10$, $\$1.35$ and $\$1.55$ flat, and $\$1.75$ flat for 12 lb. and up kips. A little lot of Conn. hides was also sold at 7c. flat with heavy bulls out. A sale has also been made here of 2,500 State cows estimated running seven-eighths of previous to last January salting on the basis of $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected according to guarantee for seconds and heavy bulls in the lot at 1c. less. A car of country heavy bulls has been sold alone at $7\frac{1}{4}c$. and $6\frac{1}{4}c$. on selection. The market here for hides is quotable at about 7c. flat for little lots of cows, $7\frac{1}{4}c$. flat for car loads which include long haired hides, and $7\frac{1}{2}c$. flat for car loads of late receipt, and some dealers are holding out for more than these prices. A lot of calfskins, including some outside cities, sold here at $\$1.10$, $\$1.40$ and $\$1.55$ flat. A lot of a car of country skins of evi-

dently ordinary quality has been offered here at $\$1.05$, $\$1.32\frac{1}{2}$, $\$1.55$ and $\$1.75$ for kips all selected and a bid of $2\frac{1}{2}c$. less was made for them. New York City skins are strong and kept well sold up, but no sales are reported as yet at over $\$1.30$, $\$1.60$ and $\$1.80$.

Boston.

Bids of 8c. are being refused for late Ohio buff and there are few offerings now under $8\frac{1}{4}c$. Ohio extremes keep strong and in demand at $8\frac{1}{4}@9$ c. Southern hides continue strong at $6\frac{1}{4}c@7c$. for best lots and down to $6@6\frac{1}{4}c$. for poorer far Southern lots.

THE ABSORPTION MACHINE.

(Concluded from page 23.)

There are also condensing water, brine, ammonia and feed water pumps, all exhausting into a common steam line. This line connects with the steam supply to the generator, to the heating system, to an open-feed water heater, and to a low-pressure manufacturing steam line. The load on the refrigerating machine is heaviest in summer, when the heating requirements for the building are light, and small in winter, when the heating requirements for the building are heaviest.

The readings are: Generator steam pressure, 7 lbs. gage; generator ammonia pressure, 120 lbs. gage; cooler pressure, 10 lbs. gage; absorber pressure, 10 lbs. gage; brine temperature inlet, 7° F.; brine temperature outlet, 1° F.; condensing water temperature from wells, 55° F.; condensing water temperature after absorber, 95° F.; outside air temperature, 80° F.; boiler pressure to engines and pumps, 100 lbs. gage.

In this particular plant the condensing water is always 60 degrees or below. In another plant, that of Walter Baker & Company, Ltd., of Dorchester, where the absorption system is installed, the condensing water reaches 87 degrees in summer. A description of this plant appeared in the September issue of the Southern Engineer, so that it is not necessary to describe it again in detail. When the high temperature is reached, reduced pressure steam is used, and nearly all the pumps are run condensing. The steam condensed in the generator being free from oil, is returned at a high temperature to the boilers.

When a plant is considered from the architect's and engineer's standpoint, it is often possible to design a building for the refrigerating machine, together with the steam, pumping and auxiliary plant, and have it smaller in dimensions than one required for the compression type of apparatus.

This article thus far has not dealt with refrigerating machinery for ice making, and it is sufficient to say that for plate ice making, the commercial advantage is generally considered in favor of the absorption type of apparatus, on account of the greater quantity of ice produced per ton of coal, this, despite the fact that the first cost of such a plant is greater than for one of the can ice type with the compression machine.

In attempting to point out certain advantages which appear to the credit of one type of apparatus against another, it is not the intention to make any hard and fast distinction. In fact, in order to do this it would be necessary to consider the situation as a whole, taking into account the location of the plant, the available water supply and all the other circumstances in connection with the proposition. Each should be studied intelligently and worked out both from the point of first cost and the cost of operating. It is only when the fixed charges and the operating expenses are considered, not only in relation to the refrigeration plant, but to the building and equipment, that any true conclusion can be arrived at and any true commercial advantage exactly computed.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. CHICAGO

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

June 13, 1908.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 1.....	11,767	632	26,836	21,659
Tuesday, June 2.....	1,502	4,730	13,047	16,298
Wednesday, June 3.....	9,247	1,826	31,223	19,481
Thursday, June 4.....	4,748	1,421	23,775	17,542
Friday, June 5.....	4,208	438	22,116	5,268
Saturday, June 6.....	800	25	13,000	1,500
Total last week.....	32,572	9,072	120,907	81,748
Previous week.....	33,028	9,853	146,332	64,977
Cor. week 1907.....	64,716	11,270	147,617	63,776
Cor. week 1906.....	50,240	11,200	129,210	72,600

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 1.....	4,350	9	8,440	3,264
Tuesday, June 2.....	735	359	3,345	6,355
Wednesday, June 3.....	3,093	117	5,761	1,940
Thursday, June 4.....	2,375	118	4,282	5,872
Friday, June 5.....	2,294	31	4,404	1,286
Saturday, June 6.....	200	—	2,500	200
Total last week.....	15,047	629	28,732	18,917
Previous week.....	17,034	1,321	28,879	12,126
Cor. week 1907.....	29,292	383	23,237	4,085
Cor. week 1906.....	22,233	119	19,588	11,870

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,242,309	207,444	3,929,116	1,491,129
Year ago.....	1,389,487	217,069	3,417,528	1,639,467
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending June 6.....			555,000	
Week previous.....			526,000	
Year ago.....			590,000	
Two years ago.....			465,000	
Total to date.....			13,530,000	
Same period, 1907.....			11,313,000	

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week June 6, 1908.....	100,000	426,600	161,800	
Week ago.....	87,000	410,700	126,100	
Year ago.....	192,700	427,300	149,300	
Two years ago.....	137,500	353,800	132,700	

Total, year to date..... \$3,050,000 10,001,000 3,367,000
Same period, 1907..... 5,618,000 8,503,000 3,871,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.....	24,900			
Swift & Co.....	17,600			
S. & S.	11,700			
Morris & Co.	7,200			
Anglo-American	5,900			
Boyd-Lunham	5,500			
Hammond & Co.	6,900			
Western Packing Co.	7,600			
Boore & Co.	4,700			
Roberts & Oake	3,200			
Other packers	10,800			
Total	106,000			
Week ago.....	117,300			
Year ago.....	134,300			
Two years ago.....	111,600			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week June 6, 1908.....	\$6.70	\$5.50	\$4.55	\$5.00
Previous week.....	6.40	5.41	4.40	6.00
Year ago.....	5.93	6.24	6.35	8.20
Two years ago.....	5.10	6.45	5.65	6.60
Three years ago.....	5.20	5.31	4.60	5.86

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.50 @ 7.75
Fair to good steers.....	5.75 @ 6.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	5.00 @ 5.75
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	6.00 @ 7.00
Plain to fancy cows.....	4.00 @ 6.00
Plain to fancy heifers.....	4.25 @ 6.50
Plain to fancy feeders.....	4.25 @ 5.40
Common to good stockers.....	2.50 @ 4.75
Good cutting and beef cows.....	2.50 @ 4.50
Canners.....	1.75 @ 3.25
Bulls, good to choice.....	3.00 @ 5.25
Bologna bulls.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Heavy calves.....	3.50 @ 4.75
Calves, good to choice.....	5.00 @ 5.75

HOGS.

Heavy packers, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$5.25 @ 5.40
Mixed butchers.....	5.35 @ 5.45
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 280 to 300 lbs.	5.45 @ 5.57 1/2
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	5.40 @ 5.57 1/2
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 150 to 200 lbs.	5.40 @ 5.52 1/2
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 450 lbs.	3.00 @ 5.00
Throw-outs, all weights.....	2.75 @ 5.00
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.	5.00 @ 5.10

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.25 @ 6.00
Fair to good wool wethers.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Fair to fancy clipped ewes.....	3.75 @ 5.00
Clipped wethers.....	4.00 @ 5.50
Fed lambs.....	6.00 @ 6.70
Clipped lambs.....	5.00 @ 6.15
Cull lambs.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Sheep, all stages.....	3.50 @ 5.25
Yearlings.....	5.25 @ 6.15
Clipped yearlings.....	4.75 @ 5.80
Breeding ewes.....	4.75 @ 5.90

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July \$13.70 \$13.70 \$13.65 \$13.67 1/2

September ... 13.95 13.95 13.90 13.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.55 8.57 1/2 8.52 1/2 8.52 1/2

September ... 8.75 8.75 8.70 8.70

October —— 8.77 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.45 7.47 1/2 7.42 1/2 7.45

September ... 7.67 1/2 7.72 1/2 7.70 7.70

October 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 13.65 13.75 13.65 13.65

September ... 14.00 14.02 1/2 13.92 1/2 13.92 1/2

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.55 8.57 1/2 8.55 8.55

September ... 8.77 1/2 8.77 1/2 8.72 1/2 8.72 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.47 1/2 7.52 1/2 7.47 1/2 7.47 1/2

September ... 7.72 1/2 7.73 7.70 7.70

October 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.75

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 13.70 13.80 13.65 13.80

September ... 14.07 1/2 13.92 1/2 14.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.57 1/2 8.57 1/2 8.52 1/2 8.57 1/2

September ... 8.75 8.77 1/2 8.72 1/2 8.77 1/2

October —— 8.82 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.47 1/2 7.52 1/2 7.45 7.52 1/2

September ... 7.70 7.75 7.67 1/2 7.75

October 7.75 7.82 1/2 7.75 7.82 1/2

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 13.75 13.80 13.75 13.80

September ... 14.05 14.07 1/2 14.02 1/2 14.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.57 1/2 8.65 8.57 1/2 8.60 8.60

September ... 8.77 1/2 8.85 8.77 1/2 8.80 8.80

October —— 8.87 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.52 1/2 7.55 7.52 1/2 7.55

September ... 7.77 1/2 7.80 7.75 7.75

October 7.85 7.85 7.85 7.85

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 13.82 14.05 13.82 14.05

September ... 14.10 14.30 14.10 14.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.65 8.77 8.65 8.77

September ... 8.85 8.97 8.85 8.97

October 8.90 9.00 8.95 9.00

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.82 7.85 7.72 7.75

September ... 8.02 8.10 7.97 8.00

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1908.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

July 14.10 14.22 14.07 14.10

September ... 14.40 14.47 14.32 14.35

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

July 8.85 8.85 8.77 8.77

September ... 9.00 9.05 8.95 8.97

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 7.82 7.85 7.72 7.75

September ... 8.02 8.10 7.97 8.00

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, June 11.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9 1/4 @ 9%; 12@14 ave., 9 1/4 @ 9%; 14@16 ave., 10 @ 10%; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6 1/4%; 6@8 ave., 6 1/4%; 8@10 ave., 6%; 10@12 ave., 5%; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6 1/4%; 12@14 ave., 6 1/4%; green clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11 1/2@12; 8@10 ave., 10@11; 10@12 ave., 9 1/2@9 1/2%; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10%; 18@20 ave., 10%; 20@22 ave., 10%; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9%; 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 9%; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 8%; 14@16 ave., 8%; 18@20 ave., 9%; 20@22 ave., 10%; 22@24 ave., 9%; 24@26 ave., 9%; 26@28 ave., 9%; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6%; 6@8 ave., 6@8 ave., 6%; 8@10 ave., 5%; 10@12 ave., 5%; 12@14 ave., 5%; 14@16 ave., 5%; 18@20 ave., 5%; 20@22 ave., 5%; 22@24 ave., 5%; 24@26 ave., 5%; 26@28 ave., 5%; No. 1 S. P. clear hams, 6@8 ave., 6 1/4%; 8@10 ave., 6 1/4%; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4%; 12@14 ave., 6 1/4%; 14@16 ave., 6 1/4%; 16@18 ave., 6 1/4%; 18@20 ave., 6 1/4%; 20@22 ave., 6 1/4%; 22@24 ave., 6 1/4%; 24@26 ave., 6 1/4%; 26@28 ave., 6 1/4%; No. 1 S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 6 1/4%; 8@10 ave., 6 1/4%; 10@12 ave., 6 1/4%; 12@14 ave., 6 1/4%; 14@16 ave., 6 1/4%; 16@18 ave., 6 1/4

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10½@12
Native steers, medium	10
Heifers, good	10½
Cows	8 @ 8½
Hind Quarters, choice	14
Fore Quarters, choice	9½

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	8½@ 9
Cow Chucks	7 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	7 @ 7
Medium Plates	6½@ 6½
Steer Plates	6½@ 6½
Cow Rounds	9 @ 9½
Steer Rounds	10@10½
Cow Loins, Medium	14@14½
Steer Loins, Heavy	17½@25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	21
Strip Loins	12@12½
Sirloin Butts	8½@ 8½
Shoulder Clods	12@12
Hulls	8½@10
Bump Butts	6 @ 4½
Trimmings	4½@ 4½
Shank	9@ 9½
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13@14
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9½@ 9½
Steer Ribs, Light	14@15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12@12½
Loin Ends, steer—native	10@10½
Loin Ends, cow	10@10½
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
Hind Shanks	8½@ 8½

Beef Offal.

Livers	5 @ 5½
Hearts	4 @ 4
Tongues	12@12
Sweetbreads	18@18
Ox Tail, per lb.	5 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, plain	2½@ 2½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4½@ 4½
Brains	5½@ 5½
Kidneys, each	5 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 @ 8½
Light Carcass	8½@ 8½
Good Carcass	10@10
Good Saddles	12@12
Medium Racks	8 @ 8½
Good Racks	8½@ 8½

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5 @ 5
Sweetbreads	40@40
Plucks	25@25
Heads, each	12@12

Lamb.

Medium Caul	10@11
Good Caul	11@11½
Round Dressed Lambs	11½@11½
Saddles Caul	13@13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	9@ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	10@10
R. D. Lamb Racks	7@ 7
Lamb Fries, per pair	8@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	2@ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each	2@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	9 @ 9½
Good Sheep	10@10½
Medium Saddles	11@11½
Good Saddles	11@11½
Medium Racks	8 @ 8½
Good Racks	8½@ 8½
Mutton Legs	10@10½
Mutton Stew	6 @ 6
Mutton Loins	11@11
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7½@ 8
Pork Loins	8 @ 8
Leaf Lard	8½@ 8½
Tenderloins	11@11½
Spare Ribs	5 @ 5
Butts	7@ 7
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimmings	4½@ 4½
Tails	3½@ 3½
Snots	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2@ 2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5@ 5
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Plucks	2@ 2
Neck Bones	7@ 7
Skinned Shoulders	3 @ 3
Pork Hearts	3 @ 3
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues	7@ 7
Slip Bones	3½@ 3½
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	7@ 7½
Hams	11 @ 12
Caisas	7 @ 7
Bellies	10@10
Shoulders	7 @ 7

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7 @ 7½
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	6½@ 6½
Choice Bologna	7½@ 7½
Viennas	9 @ 9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

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Carcass Beef.

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Native steers, medium	10
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Hulls	8½@10
Bump Butts	6 @ 4½
Trimmings	4½@ 4½
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Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9½@ 9½
Steer Ribs, Light	14@15
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12@12½
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Loin Ends, cow	10@10½
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	11 @ 12
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Kidneys, each	5 @ 5

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Light Carcass	8½@ 8½
Good Carcass	10@10
Good Saddles	12@12
Medium Racks	8 @ 8½
Good Racks	8½@ 8½

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	5 @ 5
Sweetbreads	40@40
Plucks	25@25
Heads, each	12@12

Lamb.

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Good Caul	11@11½
Round Dressed Lambs	11½@11½
Saddles Caul	13@13
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Caul Lamb Racks	10@10
R. D. Lamb Racks	7@ 7
Lamb Fries, per pair	8@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	2@ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each	2@ 2

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Medium Sheep	9 @ 9½
Good Sheep	10@10½
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Tenderloins	11@11½
Spare Ribs	5 @ 5
Butts	7@ 7
Hocks	5 @ 5
Trimmings	4½@ 4½
Tails	3½@ 3½
Snots	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2@ 2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	5@ 5
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Plucks	2@ 2
Neck Bones	7@ 7
Skinned Shoulders	3 @ 3
Pork Hearts	3 @ 3
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues	7@ 7
Slip Bones	3½@ 3½
Tail Bones	4 @ 4
Brains	5 @ 5
Backfat	7@ 7½
Hams	11 @ 12
Caisas	7 @ 7
Bellies	10@10
Shoulders	7 @ 7

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7 @ 7½
Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth	6½@ 6½
Choice Bologna	7½@ 7½
Viennas	9 @ 9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Frankfurters	9 @ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7½@ 7½
Tongue	10@10
Minced Sausage	10@10
Prepared Sausage	10@10
New England Sausage	10@10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10@10
Special Compressed Ham	10@10
Berliner Sausage	9 @ 9
Boneless Sausage	12½@ 12½
Oxford Sausage	13@13
Polish Sausage	8½@ 8½
Garlic Sausage	8½@ 8½
Smoked Sausage	8½@ 8½
Farm Sausage	12½@ 12½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Summer Sausage.	
Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	18½@ 18½
German Salami, Medium Dry	16½@

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 10.

With very light receipts of cattle the market has been strong and active, and prices on the choice to prime grades show some advance since last Wednesday. Thursday was the high day of the season for the common and medium kinds. Since then a large proportion of the receipts have been cattle having poor quality, light in weight and not very fat, that have been selling at lower prices from day to day until to-day, prices on those kinds ruled 35 to 50c. per cwt. under prices prevailing on last Thursday. There has been considerable inquiry for the choice to prime well fatted cattle, with not enough coming to fill the orders. Consequently they have been gaining in strength, and to-day seven loads of prime cattle sold at \$7.85, the highest price reached this season, and there are orders going over unfilled to-day. Prospects look favorable for a strong and active market at higher prices as the season advances. While the commoner kinds and the medium grades of cattle may show some advance during the next two or three weeks, our opinion is that they will sell much lower a little later on, as we look for the western range cattle to come forward early this season, and they will sell in competition with the common, half-fat corn-fed natives.

Last Thursday was the high day so far on butcher stock. All kinds met with favor, and sold readily at very high prices. Since then all classes of butcher stock have been coming very freely and have been selling at lower prices each day until to-day choice butcher cows and heifers are selling steadily, others 50@75c. lower than on last Thursday. Bulls 25@40c. lower.

The market on veal calves has been strong and active this week and prices are about 25c. per cwt. higher than last week's close, with good vealers selling mostly at \$5.50@5.75, a few fancy as high as 6c.

Prices on hogs have fluctuated from day to day but have not changed materially since one week ago, bulk selling about the same. We look for heavier receipts during the next few weeks on account of floods in Kansas City, but do not believe that that fact will affect the market any, for packers will have to supply their trade from this and other points during the time they are unable to receive any hogs at Kansas City. The range in prices continues narrow, bulk of the hogs selling at \$5.40@5.50, with a few fancy at \$5.52@5.55.

Receipts of sheep and lambs will be about

one-third less this week so far than last, and the market has been as much more active and strong as it was dull and lower last week. The advance in prices is anywhere from 75c. to \$1 per cwt. from the low time last week. The fat stock is getting pretty well marketed now, although there is quite a little yet to come, but not enough we think, to cause any serious declines again. Spring lambs are coming in very small quantities, but think we will see them more plentiful during next month. We think it a good time now to market anything that is ready, as we hardly believe this advance will continue. Good to choice clipped lambs are selling at \$6@6.25, with fairly good ones at \$5.50@6; good to choice yearlings selling from \$5.50@6; good fat sheep at around \$5.25@5.50; spring lambs, good to choice, selling from \$6.50@7.50, with culs and light lambs at around \$5.50; feeding lambs and yearlings selling from \$4.25 to \$5. Prospects are favorable for present prices for the near future.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, June 9.

Cattle receipts last week were next to the smallest of the year to date and this fact was in a large measure responsible for the fact that prices scored a sharp advance all along the line. Both beef steers and cow stuff were fully 40@50c. higher at the close than at the opening of the week and with a further advance on the good to choice cattle this week the market is now higher than it has been at any time since June, 1902. While prices for good to choice cattle have scored a big advance, all classes of buyers have taken every opportunity to force the market down on the half fatted and short fed grades and prices are very uncertain for anything of this kind. Choice 1,555-pound beeves sold up to \$7.50 today and there were sales of prime heifers as high as \$7.00. The bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,450-pound beeves are selling around \$6.00@7.00 and the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef cows and heifers are going at around \$4.00@5.25. There has been little doing in stockers and feeders and prices have held about steady at a range of \$3.00@5.25, the bulk of the trade being at \$4.25@4.90.

Very little change has been noted in the hog market. Receipts keep up well and the quality shows comparatively little change, although the stuff is possibly not so well finished as it was earlier in the year, indicating that farmers are being economical of their corn. There is still a broad outlet for desirable offerings and both local packers and shippers are taking the offerings freely at the prices both heavies at the top and lights at the bottom of the list. The range for good hogs of all weights, however, continues narrow. With 10,100 hogs here today the market was a shade stronger. Tops brought \$5.35, as against \$5.45 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.25@5.30, as against \$5.25@5.35 a week ago.

Sheep values declined fully 25@50c. last week and have scored fully that much advance in the past two days. Supplies are moderate and the belief in general that the bottom has been reached and a reaction has set in. Quotations on lambs: Good to choice woolled lambs, \$5.75@6.10; fair to good woolled lambs, \$5.35@5.75; good to choice shorn lambs, \$5.00@5.50;

fair to good shorn lambs, \$4.75@5.25; stock lambs, \$3.50@4.25; good to choice shorn yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good shorn yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice shorn wethers, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good shorn wethers, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice shorn ewes, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good shorn ewes, \$4.00@4.50; culs and bucks, \$2.50@3.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., June 8, 1908.

During the past week there has been no perceptible or material enlargement in the volume of cattle being marketed. The live runs at central markets have continued so long that supplies of beef have become pretty well cleared out and prices have been working up rapidly. In fact, it is now found that the corn-fed fat cattle are selling at the highest prices since the famine period of 1902. The range in prices for steers is now wider than it has been seen for some time, and while we are quoting prices much higher than six weeks ago it is found that many steers are selling at around and under five cents, whereas two months ago there was hardly a quotation under six cents. This is due to the fact that a very different class of cattle are now coming. There were no grass cattle coming at that time, whereas at present the extreme range in prices must take in the light-weight grassers as well as the strictly finished dry lot cattle. All grades of cows and heifers are selling readily and relatively as high as steers. There is not much call for cattle to go back to the country and not very many of them coming. The general outlook favors moderate supplies of cattle at least until the opening of the range season, and high prices seem to be in sight, especially for all dry lot fat stock.

Predictions for a big run of hogs for June are not as yet being realized. However, there is a tendency to increase in the number moving, and conditions are such that fairly liberal receipts may be anticipated. Just at present the flooded conditions in certain sections of the country are interfering with the free movement of stock trains, but the quality and condition of hogs coming, together with the fact of high price corn and at least partial failure of the new crop in many sections owing to wet weather, would naturally suggest liberal supplies. Packers seem to be pretty well satisfied with hogs at present prices. The high prices of beef have turned consumption toward pork, which is a much more economical meat for the table. This affords a ready outlet for free supplies of fresh pork, and without an entirely unlooked for flood of hogs there is little reason why prices should go much lower. At present on this market the bulk are selling at \$5.20@5.35.

The receipts of sheep and lambs do not show any material increase but are fairly up to the volume of demand. The mutton demand does not seem to be good, and prices have declined sharply on all grades. Stock is now mostly coming from the ranges and pasture fields, and there has been so much rain that grass is washy and does not put on an attractive flesh. It is too early as yet for the feeder trade to begin to develop, and with anything like liberal receipts of the class of stuff coming further demoralization is apt to result.

C. H. GILLET & CO.
Strictly Commission Buyers
Cattle, Hogs & Sheep
UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago

Quotations Furnished. Correspondence Solicited

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 8, 1908.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,980	—	3,661	34,036	12,778
Sixtieth street	1,704	35	7,004	1,856	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	16,704
Lehigh Valley	2,494	—	1,280	11,140	—
Weehawken	455	—	—	81	—
West Shore	1,500	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	68	190	248	5,160
Totals	8,113	103	12,135	47,361	34,642
Totals last week	11,037	122	15,584	32,396	34,429

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Minneapolis	375	—	1,100
J. Shamborg & S., Ss. Minneapolis	375	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,750
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,000
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Celtic	—	—	2,250
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,000
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	116	121	—
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller	—	50	—
Total exports	866	171	9,100
Total exports last week	1,708	1,224	11,850

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 8, 1908.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	866	171	9,100
Boston	650	970	—
Baltimore	650	—	—
Philadelphia	1,086	—	—
Portland	463	525	—
Montreal	3,058	305	—
Exports to—			
London	2,406	—	5,100
Liverpool	2,978	1,800	4,000
Glasgow	1,073	—	—
Manchester	100	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	116	171	—
Totals to all ports	6,673	1,971	9,100
Totals to all ports last week	7,698	1,224	15,900

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending June 8:

CATTLE.

Chicago	19,585
Kansas City	21,032
Omaha	9,849
St. Joseph	5,948
Cudahy	459
Sioux City	1,647
Wichita	306
South St. Paul	1,832
Indianapolis	3,400
New York and Jersey City	7,350
Fort Worth	10,471
Detroit	531
Philadelphia	4,229

HOGS.

Chicago	90,914
Kansas City	91,751
Omaha	54,962
St. Joseph	45,124
Cudahy	22,495
Sioux City	35,593
Ottumwa	17,160
Cedar Rapids	12,935
Wichita	14,346
South St. Paul	15,768
Indianapolis	36,845
New York and Jersey City	34,642
Fort Worth	2,990
Detroit	5,816
Philadelphia	3,591

SHEEP.

Chicago	61,408
Kansas City	18,519
Omaha	20,795
St. Joseph	7,242
Cudahy	441
Sioux City	366
South St. Paul	2,139
Indianapolis	908
New York and Jersey City	47,190
Fort Worth	441
Detroit	896
Philadelphia	9,555

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEES.

The newly-elected New York Produce Exchange Board of Managers has appointed the following trade committees for the year:
PROVISIONS—C. H. Wessels, Henry Raphael, Benjamin Frankfeld, H. C. Zauf, Chas. Entwiler.
LARD—Carl Dreier, David C. Link, Stephen B. Oliver, A. L. Snow, Arthur J. Dyer.
COTTON SEED PRODUCTS—Edw. Flash, Jr., Edmund P. Whitman, St. Julien Ravenal, Geo. L. Lyon, Thos. J. Deegan.
OLIVE OIL—H. W. Calef, Andrew M. Sherrill, M. B. Slevinly, Edwin H. Weil.

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 12.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 22,000; \$5.10 higher; \$5.25@5.72½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; higher; \$5.30@5.52½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; higher; \$5.40@5.65.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 8,500; strong; \$5.10@5.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 3,000; steady; \$5.65.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 9,838; higher; \$3.75 @5.70.

KANSAS CITY.—No market on account of flood.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.75@8.87½; city steam, \$8.50; refined Continent, tcs., \$9.15; do. South American, tcs., \$9.75; keg at \$11; compound, \$8@8.12½.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 12.—Beef, extra India mess, 103s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 73s. 9d.; shoulders, 29s.; hams, short clear, 46s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 41s.; do., short ribs, 40s. 6d.; long clear, 28@24 lbs., 41s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 39s. 6d.; backs, 39s. 6d.; bellies, 41s. Tallow, 26s. 6d. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. Rosin, common, 7s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, at 42s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 44s. 3d. Cheese, white Canadian, old, 62s.; colored Canadian, old, 62s.; lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 43½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 4½d. Cototseed oil, refined (Hull), 24s. Linseed (London), La Plata, June and July, 42s. 3d. Calcutta, Linseed oil (London), 23s. 7½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 9-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

New York, June 11, 1908.—The cattle situation is unprecedented. The arrivals of cattle in Chicago have never been as small as they are at present, which naturally makes a very light production of oleo oil, and at the present time the killing of cattle is just about half of what it was this time last year and, under these circumstances, it is not likely that oleo oil will become cheaper, the more so as stocks here and abroad are very light. The present unsatisfactory cattle situation is likely to continue for two or three months, so there will not be much oleo made in this country during June, July and August, and prices for oleo ought to be well maintained, high as they are. Neutral lard is now considerably below oleo oil, and Europe is in the market for round lots of neutral lard for prompt shipment. The situation for butter oil is as reported before. There will be great scarcity at the end of the summer of this article, and prices are then likely to be a great deal dearer than they are now.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Welch, Holme & Clark Co.)

New York, June 11, 1908.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per

cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 5½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, in drums \$1.30 and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5%@6c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5%c., and in barrels 6½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 70c. and yellow 65@70c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, from 6½c. to 6½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7½@7½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 40c. per gal.; corn oil, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogheads, 5%c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 6%@6½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 6%@7c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10%@11½c. per lb.; house grease, 5@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 4%@5c. per lb.; brown grease, 4%@5c. per lb.; light bone grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products markets further advanced, with grain and hog prices. Increased speculation. Outsiders more freely in the market. Estimated Chicago stock, 55,000 bbls. contract pork, 118,000 tcs. contract lard, 47,000,000 pounds ribs.

Cottonseed Oil.

Opened about ¼c. higher, following the higher lard market; small offerings and little demand. Early "call" prices, for prime yellow, June 47@47½c.; July, 47½@48c.; August, 48½@49½c.; September, 49½@49½c.; October, 45½@45½c.; November, 39½@41c. Immediately after "call," further advanced prices: Sales 800 bbls. July, 47%@48c.; 600 bbls. September, 49½c.; October, 45½c. bid; tendency still upward.

Tallow.

Strong; 5%c. bid, 5¾c. asked. New York City hds., little offering. Buoyant at the West.

Oleo Stearine.

Easier; sales 50,000 lbs. New York, 10½c.; 100,000 lbs. Chicago, 10%c. New York, 10½c. further bid; 10½c. asked.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1908.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	800	13,000	1,500
Kansas City	800	4,500	—
Omaha	—	6,300	500

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.

Chicago	22,000	40,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha	2,800	5,500	—

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1908.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	13,000
Kansas City	400	1,000	200
Omaha	3,200	10,000	3,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1908.

Chicago	18,000	33,000	15,000
Kansas City	400	500	—
Omaha	3,800	9,000	2,500

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1908.

Chicago	4,500	26,000	11,000
Kansas City	No receipts	because of floods.	—
Omaha	2,700	9,000	3,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1908.

Chicago	3,000	22,000	8,000
Kansas City	Floods.	No receipts.	—
Omaha	300	7,000	3,000

Retail Section

NEW YORK STATE BUTCHERS IN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual convention of the New York State Association of the United Master Butchers of America was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week at Utica, N. Y., with several hundred butchers and their friends in attendance. The Association conducted its important business in secret session, as is customary, but also held open sessions for the purpose of stimulating interest in the work and giving the public an idea of it.

The New York retail butchers put themselves on record as declaring that the present high prices of meats are due to a scarcity in the supply of live cattle, and adopted resolutions demanding the repeal of the tariff on live cattle. This proposal is usually presented at butchers' conventions, and the resolution is a familiar one. Unfortunately, the authorities at Washington fail to observe the suggestion.

The Association also went on record as favoring the repeal of the existing discriminatory oleomargarine law, and wiping out the tax on oleo. It also favored the repeal of the tariff on wrapping paper and the paper used in the manufacture of paper bags, while it also resolved that the wholesalers should be restricted from selling direct to the consumer.

The annual tax assessed against members of the Association was reduced from \$2.50 per capita to \$1.50. The convention strongly endorsed the action of the poultry men in their efforts to get a freight rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds as against the present alleged excessive rate of 75 cents.

The following were elected as State officers for the ensuing year: President, Edward F. O'Neill, New York City; first vice-president, B. Allen Whiffen, Utica; second vice-president, Samuel Myers, Albany; third vice-president, Charles M. Kolb, Buffalo; fourth vice-president, A. C. Sluter, Flushing; fifth vice-president, Hermann Kirschbaum, New York City; recording secretary, Daniel J. Haley, Troy; financial secretary, Charles Young, New York City; treasurer, Louis Lamm, Brooklyn; inside guard, Philip J. Keller, Niagara Falls; outside guard, Charles Schuck, Bronx; board of trustees, Henry Hoffman, Utica; David Dyer, South Brooklyn; Dennis J. Ratigan, Troy; Henry B. Gates, Watertown; A. C. Hoffman, Syracuse.

Delegates to the national convention to be held in Cleveland were elected as follows: E. F. O'Neill, George W. Pople, James Bell, Hermann Kirschbaum and Philip J. Keller. This is President Eddie O'Neill's third successive re-election, an honor that comes to him because of his hustling qualities and constant interest in the welfare of the Association.

At the opening session Monday the butchers were welcomed by Mayor Wheeler of Utica and President Hoffmann of the local association. After the routine meeting a public session was held at which President O'Neill, Secretary Haley, James Bell of Buf-

falo, George Thomson of New York and others spoke. A banquet was held that evening with B. L. Whiffen of Utica as toastmaster and the men named above as speakers.

On Tuesday the business of the convention was concluded with the election of the officers named above and the adoption of resolutions. The tariff resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The great scarcity of live cattle, attributed to financial conditions, is depriving the greater portion of the people of a sufficient supply of meats; and

Whereas, Such scarcity has been the means of the enormous advance in prices of meats; and

Whereas, Such scarcity is reputed to be owing to the demand for meats being greater than the supply; and

Whereas, Our National Government exacts a tariff on livestock, shutting out our outside sources of supply; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the New York State Association of Retail Master Butchers of America, in convention assembled, expert in the knowledge of the conditions and the remedies to apply, demand in the name of the great American consuming public that the Federal Government take immediate steps to have the duty on all livestock removed; and it is further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble be sent to the President of these United States and in addition that they be given the greatest publicity.

LOCAL MEAT INSPECTION.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Reading, Pa., realizing that the passage of a local inspection law would protect themselves as well as the consumer, have petitioned the city council in a resolution which the association has adopted, asking that the council enact a local inspection ordinance. Every councilman will be furnished with a copy of the resolution and all pressure will be brought to bear by the butchers to accomplish the establishment of an efficient system of local inspection.

Pennsylvania has been such a hot bed of bob veal selling and meat peddling by farmers that the butchers are beginning to realize that a great measure of protection to their trade lies in the local inspection service which a number of the Pennsylvania towns have installed. Those that have not as yet taken up local inspection have a system of licensing peddlers which brings them to a certain extent under the surveillance of the health authorities, but not to the extent that local inspection would.

BUTCHERS HOLD BARBECUE.

The butchers of San Diego, Cal., have held an outing at Lakeside, the occasion being the annual picnic given by the Social Club, an organization composed of the working butchers of the city. The most interesting feature of the outing was a barbecue held at noon. Two steers were roasted whole, after the custom prevalent among cattle men in the West.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed Hall has sold out his meat market at Gregory, Neb., to Joseph Kalasch.

Frank Lewis has engaged in the meat business at Burton, Neb.

H. Warkentin has sold out his meat market at Buhler, Kas., to a Mr. Tausmann.

Ryan & Brogan have opened a general store and meat market at Brazilton, Kas.

Meredith & Middleton have opened up a new meat market at Lincoln, Kas.

Moody Brothers have engaged in the meat business at Lebanon, Kas.

J. T. Schoever has purchased the butcher shop of Gwynn & Cornwall at Hennessey, Okla.

W. M. Pennybaker has purchased the Bartlesville Meat Market at Bartlesville, Okla., with which he has been connected for six years.

Wm. McWilliams has succeeded to the entire meat business of McWilliams & Cox at Arma, Kas.

Cummings & Sparks have dissolved partnership at Morrowville, Kas. Mr. Sparks will continue the butcher business alone.

M. Ballinger has engaged in the grocery and meat business at Davenport, Wash.

Ed. Krug has purchased the meat market of W. G. Speece at Farnam, Neb.

The L. C. Brown Company of Spokane, Wash., has purchased the business of Coe & Freese at Rosalia, and are starting a branch grocery store and meat market in Harringtonton.

Packenham & McKinney, of Waterville, Wash., have engaged in the meat business at Almira, Wash.

C. P. Arthur has purchased the stock of meat, etc., of Mrs. J. E. Dougherty at Rainier, Ore., and will continue the meat market.

Rickard & Adams have succeeded L. J. Rickard in the meat business at Ontario, Ore.

George West is opening a new butcher shop at Meeker, Wash.

McPhee & Pierce have purchased the meat business of Moses Amell at Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

F. Simerton has purchased the meat market of L. Erlwine at Barnes Ferry, Ida.

The butcher shop of Couple Brothers at Buffalo, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Frank Mitchell has purchased the meat market of R. A. Marshall at Washington, Pa.

J. Kopozynski has sold his meat market at Elmira, N. Y., to A. Kusper.

J. F. Pop will open a new meat market at Saginaw, Mich.

A new meat market has been opened at Schuylerville, N. Y., by Oscar Greene.

John Wagner has sold his meat market at Wellsville, O., to L. D. Miller.

The Mutual Provision and Packing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Charles Pomerleau has sold his meat and fish market at Waterville, Me., to William Crosby.

Carlson Brothers will open a new meat market at Elgin, Ill.

M. Lebeau has opened a new meat market at North Adams, Mass.

The Frank L. Smith Meat Company has opened a new meat market at Portland, Ore.

KNOWING IS BETTER THAN GUESSING



1908 Model Money Maker

This is a new model and is the most complete register ever manufactured. Prints itemized record under lock and issues check. This register is equipped with time printer to print the time of day a sale is made. It also has an autographic attachment for making records of goods wanted.

You can recall several instances when you had misunderstandings with customers.

And you had to let them have their way because you couldn't show them you were right.

You have lost customers because someone in your store depended upon a poor memory.

Don't Guess

that Mrs. Blank owes you 75 cents,
that you have paid the express bill,
that nobody in your store makes
mistakes.

that one of your best customers has
not made a payment on her
account.

Know at a Glance

what bills you have paid.
how much every credit customer
owes.
which customers have made pay-
ments on accounts.
who makes mistakes, and which
clerk sells the most goods.

A National Cash Register

will enable you to know at a glance these facts and many more.

It makes a printed record of every transaction in your store—"cash sales," "credit sales," money "paid out," or money "received on account."

It will remove all doubt from your business.

620,000 NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS are in use because they enable storekeepers to know exactly what is going on in their stores—because they pay for themselves in dollars saved.

We make a register suited to your business, no matter how large or small your store or what you sell.

We Make More Than 200 Styles and Sizes

Prices, \$15 and Up
EASY PAYMENTS IF YOU WISH

Our Great Guarantee

*We guarantee to furnish a better Cash Register
for less money than any other concern in the
world.*

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and prove to your satisfaction how a National Cash Register will save you worry and money.

The National Cash Register Co.

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National
Cash
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DAYTON, O., U. S. A.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS TODAY.
I would like to know how a
National Cash Register can in-
crease my profits and do the
other things you say it will.
Sending this coupon places me under
no obligation to buy.

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Business
Street
City State
No. of Clerks

New York Section

Joseph Conron, president of the Conron Brothers Company, is slowly recovering from a recent severe indisposition.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending June 6 averaged 9.85 cents per pound.

Edward F. Swift returned from a European trip this week, landing at New York on Thursday with Mrs. Swift from the White Star liner Adriatic.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, was in New England this week looking after the heavy distributing business of the company in that territory.

J. L. Van Neste, poultry scout for the Conron Brothers Company, returned this week from an expedition to Texas and the Southwest, somewhat damp from contact with the floods, but otherwise optimistic.

A horse attached to a wagon of the New York Beef Company, Coney Island, ran away while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge Monday, and was killed by crashing against the emergency gate on the Brooklyn side. The driver was badly injured.

Gustav Gomprecht, meat dealer and sausage maker, of No. 909 Third avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of \$26,737 and assets of \$12,430, which latter include stock, \$1,500; accounts, \$4,500; notes, \$200; fixtures, \$1,100; cash, \$10; claims, \$120; shares of stock, \$6,000.

The Wallabout Market Benevolent Association will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary with a picnic and summer night's festival at Ridgewood Grove on Saturday evening, July 11. The preparations that are being made to entertain the Wallabout Market community are on a large scale and visitors from many other markets have signified their intention to be present. The officers of the association are: William E. Rutz, president; John Erbe, vice president; Charles J. Gigrich, recording secretary; Louis Mandel, financial secretary; Morris Rosenzweig, treasurer; August Feuerbacher, chaplain; Louis Barnett, master-at-arms; William Bates, outer guard. The present committee of arrangements is composed of Albert Stranahan, chairman; F. G. Schuck, Charles Bartholomaeus, John W. Moore and Thomas Fortwengler.

BUTCHER LECTURES ON MEAT CUTS.

That the butcher is an important factor in the domestic world is illustrated by the fact that the cooking classes in the public schools of Waterbury, Conn., were entertained and instructed by C. B. Sanderson, a local butcher, in a lecture on "Meats" which he delivered recently. The lecture was illustrated, but not with charts. An entire carcass of a steer was taken, and the butcher while lecturing showed the various cuts of

beef and how they are obtained. While he explained a skilled benchman cut the carcass in the most scientific manner, and the girls saw the various choice cuts of beef for roasting, boiling, corning, stewing and making soup served up on the counters, as well as the various kinds of steak.

Likewise the benchman, under the lecturer's direction, dissected the carcass of a lamb, explaining as he went along how each portion is obtained. The girls also received valuable information about purchasing meats.

The butcher gave his services to the Board of Education gratis, but by thus instructing the future purchasers it enables the butcher to secure better appreciation of his work, which in turn results in increased patronage. The lecture platform is a new field for the butcher, but wherever it has been tried it has proved of great value to the trade, in a better understanding of the butchers' art and also of his trials and tribulations.

CONRON SELLS HIS BEARS.

Joseph Conron, head of the Conron Brothers Company, has at last sold the pair of bear cubs which he bought while attending the packers' convention at Chicago last fall. After exhibiting them at his various houses in this city until they were no longer a novelty, he has been keeping them in a retired corner of the plant at Thirteenth street and Tenth avenue. Last week Bostock, the Coney Island animal man, made a bid for them, and Conron took it up.

The transfer of the bruisers to Coney Island was an exciting experience for Manager Fitzgerald, who has been the foster father of the pair during their captivity, and who was bound to see them safely in their new home. He hired an automobile, and, accompanied by the Bostock man, each holding a bear on his lap, they started for the Island. Things went smoothly until Prospect Park was reached, when the odor of the woods stirred up past recollection and the cubs revolted. Escaping from the car into the midst of a crowd of ball players, they created a panic.

Mounted police and cops on foot rushed up and arrested Fitz and the Bostock man, and it was only after the bravest of the ball players had captured the bruisers and restored them to the auto that the officers consented to let their prisoners go. The bears were finally lodged in cages at Bostock's, and Fitz swears: "Never again!"

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 6, 1908, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 40,215 lbs.; Brooklyn, 5,085 lbs.; The Bronx, 650 lbs.; Queens, 100 lbs.; total, 46,050 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 8,125 lbs.; Queens, 50 lbs.; total, 8,175 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,310 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,461 lbs.; Bronx, 110 lbs.; total, 3,881 lbs.

NEW SCHEME TO KILL HUMANELY.

A new device which it is claimed will be an improvement in the humane slaughter of meat animals is being promoted by Henry Bergh, former president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he has endeavored to interest local slaughterers in it and induce them to adopt it in place of the time-honored knife and sledge. The claim is made that it will kill fifty cattle a minute, and do it humanely. Experiments have been conducted for the benefit of slaughterers, but up to date they have not shown remarkable enthusiasm over the device.

The device is not unlike the hose and nozzle of the Fire Department, but in this case the stream that comes from the hose is air. Upon pressure of a trigger a javelin is hurled from the nozzle with sufficient force to pierce an inch oak plank. By means of an automatic recoil attachment the javelin is brought back for further use, when the trigger is again pressed. In recent experiments boards and cadavers were used. Although the instrument was intended for small animals, it was said by those who witnessed the tests that it possessed ample power for the slaughter of larger animals.

The device is called an air gun. In the larger styles intended for the slaughter of steers the cylinder containing the javelin is mounted upon a swivel, as is the ordinary type of rapid-fire gun. The operator stands six feet away from the animal to be killed, with the muzzle of the gun projecting within three feet of the animal's head. Within a short time it is planned to have a practical test of the invention at one of the local slaughterhouses.

A BAD BASEBALL START.

The scheduled ball game between teams representing the S. & S. and Morris general offices did not come off at Flushing last Saturday afternoon, owing to the late arrival of several of the players and the fact that another team claimed the grounds. The game will be played at a later date. The S. & S. team, with only four regulars in the line-up, was defeated by a Macy & Co. team last Sunday. The team will play Jamaica to-day (Saturday) at Jamaica, and will play the Manhattan Market team on June 21.

GOT THE CUT TWISTED.

A young Harlem housewife got a new maid the other day whom she told to go marketing, and among other things to get a porterhouse steak, says the New York Times. The maid was gone a long time, but she returned finally with all the purchases she had been directed to make except the steak. "Why didn't you buy the steak I told you to bring home?" asked the mistress. "The butcher said he didn't have any boardin' house steak, and he was real mad, too."

Business openings and chances for good investments. See page 48.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD**BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.
MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Fuchs, J. K., 310 E. 101st; Levy & Ackerman.
 Gotter, I., 63 E. 111th; Levy & Ackerman.
 Goldstein, B., 352 E. 20th; A. Yelin.
 Giuseppi, M., 2192 2d Ave.; H. Brand.
 Guglielmo, G., 202 Elizabeth; H. Brand.
 Jaffe, M., 230 E. 119th; Levy & Ackerman.
 Klieger, S., 44 Allen; M. Mackler.
 Messuri, P., 2107 1st Ave.; E. Diamond.
 Raps, S., 537 E. 12th; Levy & Ackermann.
 Shipper, F., 67 Columbia; F. Lesser.
 Shore, P., 1164 Union Ave.; H. Brand.
 Saraceni, A., 317 E. 31st; H. Brand.
 Schoenwald, M., 197 Ave. C; Levy & Ackerman.
 Udolph, N., 1859 2d Ave.; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Buchwald, J., 57 E. 109th; A. Eisen.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bense, Charles, 263 Nostrand Ave.; E. Stahl.
 Goldberg, Sam and Sam Blinder.
 Maujer and Lorimer; Levy Bros.
 Kirschenstein, Julius, 233 S. 2nd; H. Brand.
 Kingin, Anna, 1078 Blake Ave.; Levy Bros.
 Lipiansky, Michel, 464 New Jersey Ave.; Levy Bros.
 Melamed, Fischel, 54 Hinsdale; Jos. Rosenberg.
 Storick, Hyman, 88 Hopkins; Levy Bros.
 Schoichid, Pincus, 256 Seigel; Samuel Linder.
 Will, Henry F., 201 Hoyt and 68 Bergen; Adelphi Realty Co.
 Weiner, —, 397 Chester; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Klein, Susie, 2304-6 Coney Island Ave.; Rudolph Klein.
 Solatkin, Barnet, 341 Hopkinson Ave.; Jacob Sobolosky.
 Stahl, Ernest, 263 Nostrand Ave.; C. Bense.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Goldberg, M. & B., 527 E. 12th; B. Newith.
 Gyory, I., 1326 Brook Ave.; L. Gyory.
 Gertt, A., 151 Willis Ave.; O. Schrader.
 Jantzen, M., 158 6th Ave.; B. Ziffer.
 Leibowitz, L., 211 E. 66th; Chas. H. Nolte.
 Narrat, J., 415-417 E. 71st; F. Jezil.
 Riccadonna Hotel Co., Coney Island; L. Barth & Son.
 Shea, M. J., 211 Lenox Ave.; P. Garfinkel.
 Davis & Tucker, Sheepshead Bay; Bloomingdale Bros.
 Endly, H., 27 Market; S. Resnik.
 Healy, J., 306 3rd Ave.; A. Healy.
 Kuhnenan, O., 2084-2086 Broadway; Broadway and 72d St. Realty Co.
 Kalman, S., 139 2nd Ave.; Szathman, Friedek & Siegel.
 Merriman, J. W., 843 9th Ave.; E. R. Biebler.
 Pepe, Messina & Vitalone, Coney Island; L. Barth & Son.
 Shafronowitz, J., 410 6th Ave.; H. Friedman.
 Zimmerman, S., 96 Sheriff; M. N. Feierlicht.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Altenberg, Ch., 253 E. Houston; H. Davis.
 Burmeister, G., 309 W. 36th; A. Roberts.
 Gordon, S., 226 E. 98th; R. Gordon.
 Holst, Wm., 501 W. 158th; E. Holst.
 Jaccarini, L., 2028 1st Ave.; E. Garibaldi.
 Mellgren, A. W., 165 E. 34th; H. A. F. Mellgren.
 Rabinowitz, A., 713 E. 5th; S. Schlanger.
 Schrader, O., 15 Willis Ave.; A. Gertt.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Kirschner, Sam, 294 Lorimer; J. Kluger.
 Kortijohn, Martin, 292 Hewes; Henry Lingner.
 Silverman, Jacob, 1654 Bath Ave.; Levin Bros.

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They cost a little more, but
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more durable. Will withstand
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CHICAGO**

115 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
504 Scarritt Bldg., KANSAS CITY
1711 Union Bank Bldg.
PITTSBURG

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Agrillo, Letterio, 93 W. 16th; Cirino Nizzaro.
 Rosenfeld, Annie, 5906 New Utrecht Ave.; George Rosenfeld.
 Shostak, Barnett, et al., 364 Hopkinson Ave.; Sarah R. Hurowitz.
 Saltzman, Jennie, 20 Lewis Ave.; Lena Dorfman.
 Simon, Harry, 251 Woodward Ave.; Benj. Sheffstein.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 27.)

Janeiro, Brazil, 1,048 lbs.; Southampton, England, 1,530 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 44,155 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,001 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 39,339 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 265,609 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 6,200 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 4,312 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 157,376 lbs.; Bristol, England, 42,000 lbs.; Bardadoes, W. I., 6,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 22,848 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 200,736 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 8,580 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,665 lbs.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 8,960 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 38,790 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 32,300 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 15,334 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 77,677 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 215,198 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17,685 lbs.; Havre, France, 6,250 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 43,790 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,913,546 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,043 lbs.; Hull, England, 272,914 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,200 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 66,098 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 33,942 lbs.; Leghorn, Italy, 2,200 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 518,682 lbs.; London, England, 782,873 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 19,000 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 123,617 lbs.; Manchester, England, 295,937 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 11,298 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 94,252 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 41,670 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21,569 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 52,885 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 64,656 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 13,720 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 6,852 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 34,026 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 14,450 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 169,663 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 15,501 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 59,916 lbs.; Southampton, England, 60,900 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 310,310 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,500 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 67,888 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 262,802 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 71,105 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chili, 6,770 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 9,100 lbs.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Bar-

bados, W. I., 110 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 20 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 283 bbls., 40 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 31 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 17 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 190 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 4 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 69 bbls.; Paramaribo, Ditch. Guiana, 25 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 33 bbls., 75 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 52 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 173 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 82 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 14 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 252 bbls.; Barcelona, Spain, 21 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 91 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 21 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 25 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 169,361 lbs., 90 bbls.; Cayenne, Feh. Guiana, 13 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 188 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 34 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 bbls., 170 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 22 bbls., 6 tcs., 20,079 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 175 bbls., 165 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 107 bbls., 58 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 50 tcs.; London, England, 468,775 lbs., 25 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 31 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 100 tcs.; Paramaribo, Ditch. Guiana, 25 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 51 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,512 tcs., 475,660 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 687 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 68 bbls.; Valparaiso, Chili, 12 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 100 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 660 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 174 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Dedeagatch, Turkey, 25 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 870 tcs.; London, England, 558 tcs.; Malmo, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Manchester, England, 250 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,140 tcs.; Salonica Turkey, 125 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 140 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 6 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Cristobal, Panama, 3,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,950 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 26,250 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 4,700 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,700 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,360 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3900 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 6,200 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 14,100 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10,500 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,168 lbs.

TALLOW.—Liverpool, England, 59,854 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 20,868 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 14,535 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 22,742 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 7,862 lbs.

June 13, 1908.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$.50@7.50
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.00@6.25
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@6.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.20@5.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.65@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$.50@7.85
Live spring lambs, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@6.00
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@5.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	\$.55
Hogs, medium.....	\$.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$.40
Pigs.....	\$.10
Rough.....	4.55@5.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	11 1/2@12
Choice native light.....	11 1/2@11 1/2
Common to fair native.....	10 @10 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.	
Choice native heavy.....	11 1/2@12
Choice native light.....	11 1/2@11 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	10 @10 1/2
Choice, Western, heavy.....	10 @11
Choice, Western, light.....	10 @10 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	10 @10 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	10 @10 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	9 @10
Choice cows.....	9 @10
Common to fair cows.....	9 @9 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	8 1/2@9 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	7 1/2@8

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14 1/2@15c. per lb.; No. 2, 13c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15 1/2@16c. per lb.; No. 2, 14c. per lb.; No. 3, 12c. per lb.; No. 1 chuck, 9 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 8 1/2c. per lb.; No. 3, 7 1/2c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 11 1/2c. per lb.; No. 2, 10c. per lb.; No. 3, 8 1/2c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 1/2@12
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 1/2@11 1/2
Western calves, choice.....	10 @10 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	9 1/2@10 1/2
Western calves, common.....	8 @9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 @ 8%
Hogs, heavy.....	8 @ 7%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 @ 7%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 @ 7%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7 1/2@ 8

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	\$.14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2@13 1/2
Yearling lambs.....	11 1/2@13
Sheep, choice.....	\$.11 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @11
Sheep, culs.....	9 @9 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 1/2@12
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2@13
Dried beef sets.....	17 1/2@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	14 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12 @13

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@ 70.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 50.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	@ 31.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 30.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@ 200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65 @70c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40 @50c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @3c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	10 @ 10c. a piece
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 @ 9c. a piece

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2
Sust, fresh and heavy.....	2 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	20 @25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@90
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	@45
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b.	@50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	@50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@20
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2 1/2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@6
Beef, bungs, per lb.	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@48
Beef, middles, per lb.	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1a.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2 1/2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	12	13 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	8	9 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	11	12 1/2
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	10 1/2	13 1/2
Pepper, shot.....	9 1/2	—
Allspice.....	6	8 1/2
Coriander.....	3 1/2	5
Cloves.....	13	16
Macé.....	43	48

SALT PPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	5 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	18
No. 2 skins.....	16
No. 3 or branded.....	13
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	16
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	14
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	18 1/2
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	16 1/2
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	14 1/2
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	21 1/2
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	18 1/2
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	18 1/2
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	16 1/2
Ticky skins.....	13
Ticky kips.....	15
Heavy ticky kips.....	17 1/2
No. 3 skins.....	10

DRESSED POULTRY.

ICED.	
Turkeys—Young hens, average best.....	16 @17
Good to prime.....	15
Poor, thin.....	12 @14
Spring Chickens—Broilers—	
Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	35 @40
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb.	30 @32
Fowls—	
Western, dry-picked, fancy, medium size.	14
Southwestern, dry-picked, 4 lbs. and over.	12 1/2 @13

Western, dry-picked, poor to fair.....	11 @11 1/2
Western, scalded, choice.....	12 @12
Western, scalded, poor to fair.....	11 @12
Heavy fowls	12 1/2 @13

Other Poultry—

Old Cocks—Dry-picked.....	9 @ 9
Scalded	9
Ducklings, I. I., spring, per lb.....	16
Ducks—Western, poor to fair.....	8 @ 10
Geese—Western, poor to fair.....	5 @ 5
Squabs—White, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	3.00 @ 3.25
White, 9 lbs. to doz., per doz.	2.75 @
White, 8 lbs. to doz., per doz.	2.50
White, 7 lbs. to doz., per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
White, 6 @ 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per doz.	1.50 @
Mixed, per doz.	1.25
Dark, per doz.	1.00 @ 1.25
Culls, per doz. ....	.50 @ .60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	20

